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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1872. NO. 20.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Geneva Arbitration—Profound Secrecy Preserved.

GENEVA, July 20.—Gentlemen connected with the Board of Arbitration still preserve the most profound secrecy on the subject of its proceedings. The counsel of the governments of Great Britain and the United States refuse to answer any communications on questions pending, in order to prevent the interference of newspapers and the possibility of their exercising influence on the minds of the arbitrators. Hereafter the Board will hold five sessions per week, sitting every day except Saturdays and Sundays.

LONDON, July 21.—The London *Observer's* correspondent at Geneva writes: If the award of damages made by the Board of Arbitration is substantial and liberal, England and the United States will be friends. If trivial, a dangerous state of ill feeling in America will be the result.

Arrest of Would-Be Assassins in Madrid.

MADRID, July 21.—Three of the would-be assassins of the King and twenty-seven alleged accomplices have been arrested. Admiral Topete has warned the authorities against dangerous demonstrations. The escape of the King was a narrow one. One of the horses attached to the royal carriage received several pistol shots.

ROME, July 21.—There are great rejoicings in Italian cities at the escape of the King and Queen of Spain from assassination. Rome is covered with flags, and manifestations of sympathy and joy were made yesterday in front of the Spanish Legation.

English Newspaper Correspondent Murdered.

GENEVA, July 21.—Mr. Warne, correspondent of an English newspaper, was robbed of seven hundred francs and murdered yesterday. Most of the money has been recovered but the murderers are unknown.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, July 20.—The Assembly has adopted forty-eight paragraphs of the new tariff law. A resolution has been introduced in the Assembly providing for an adjournment from the 4th of August to the 15th of November.

The mail train on the Mulhouse and Paris Railway ran off the track near Belfort to-day. Dispatches announcing the occurrence state that the engineer and firemen were killed, but make no mention of passengers, of whom there were a number on the train.

PARIS, July 21.—The new French loan is issued at the official price of 84f 50c.

Two passengers were killed in the railroad disaster near Belfort.

A performance of "Ragabas," at Marseilles, caused a tremendous uproar in the theater. The police finally cleared the pit and galleries. An exciting scene took place outside, which were dispersed by cavalry, among them two editors.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—The steamship Siberia arrived.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 20, 5 P. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 10⅞@10¾d; do Orleans 10¾@10⅞d; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Red winter wheat 12s. Flour 27s. Corn 26s 6d. Lard 39s 6d. Cheese 53s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 20.—Petroleum 45¾ francs.

PIQUA, OHIO.

Car Factory Projected—Eighth District Congressional Contest—Veterans' Reunion—Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PIQUA, OHIO, July 20, 1872.

A project is on foot to establish a large car factory here, and active measures are being taken to bring it to a speedy consummation. Offerall, Daniels & Co., who lost their extensive works by fire on Tuesday morning, are at the head of the enterprise, and propose, if the city will lend its aid to the amount of about $24,000, to put up a factory for the purpose mentioned that will employ from one to two hundred hands. Our people are fully alive to the importance of all such aids to prosperity, and at a meeting of our prominent citizens last night, a committee was appointed to take the matter in hand and arrange the preliminaries. There is every reason to believe that the project will be successful, and that at no remote date.

Judge William H. West, of Bellefontaine, at present on the Supreme bench of the State, is prominently mentioned in the new Eighth district as the Liberal Republican candidate for Congress. It is generally understood that the Judge has signified his willingness to accept the nomination if tendered him as a Liberal Republican. It is supposed that he will be only too glad to have a fair tilt with his old opponent, Judge Lawrence, who was nominated at Urbana on Thursday, notwithstanding the fact that he was so flattering in his speech at the State Convention last year when nominating the former. West's friends say it was "too thin;" "it won't wash."

The 11th and 94th Ohio infantry regiments will hold a reunion here on the 19th of September. They are making calculations on a large scale and in other ways to revive old memories.

Abraham Cable, nineteen years of age, who resides seven miles west of this city, while out hunting on Thursday morning last met with a fatal accident, the contents of his gun taking effect in the left side of his neck, almost instantly. The deceased was a very promising young man, much loved and highly respected by all who knew him.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Partly cloudy and pleasant weather will probably prevail on Monday from the upper lakes northward to the Gulf; no material change is indicated for the South Atlantic States; clouds and rain will prevail from New England to Virginia, followed Monday night by northwest winds, and clearing weather from Virginia to New York; brisk southeasterly winds prevail for a short time only on the New England coast to-night, veering to southwest during Monday.

St. Louis House of Refuge Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, July 21,—The investigation into the affairs of the House of Refuge continues, but so far has disclosed little or nothing to fully bear out the charges of the grand jury. Boys have been whipped and put in cells on bread and water, but the rules of the institution allow such punishment for cause, and only in two cases has unusual severity been used. A day or two ago the grand jury received a letter from W. C. Loomis, formerly overseer of the chair shops and musical director in the Refuge, and now superintendent of the Cleveland House of Refuge, in which he speaks very severely of Superintendent Gleason, the system inaugurated by him, and charges great cruelty and inhuman treatment practiced upon children. Mr. Loomis replies to-day, stating that Loomis was discharged from the Refuge here for immoral conduct in connection with women, and publishes a letter from Loomis, in which he acknowledges it, asks that the past be forgiven and requests that the matter shall be kept from the world and from the records of the institution as far as possible. It was also an evidence that Loomis's conduct has been highly immoral, and that he was dishonest.

Incendiary Fire at Greenville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, OHIO, July 20, 1873.

At about a quarter after twelve this morning a fire was discovered in the livery stable of Geo. Stephens. The alarm was given, to which the fire department responded promptly, but the flames had gained such headway that they only succeeded in preventing other buildings from burning. The stable, together with a small store house, the property of J. F. Bartole, was entirely consumed. The losses are estimated at $1,500; fully insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Great Damage by Floods in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 20.—The damage by the late floods will reach five million dollars. The waters in Central Alabama were higher than ever known at this season. Houses along the streams were swept away by scores. The cotton crop of Alabama will be cut forty thousand bales short.

Burglary at Galveston, Texas.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALVESTON, July 20, 1872.

The store of W. H. Thomas, in this place, was entered by burglars last night, and about thirty dollars in change taken.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The clerical libel suit at Evansville, Ind., in which the Rabbi of the Jewish congregation, Benai Israel, was plaintiff, and a member of his congregation defendant, has been amicably arranged.

The fifth annual exposition of the woolen manufacturers of the West and South, to be held in Chicago, has been postponed till next year, leading manufacturers in different parts of the country having expressed their desire to that effect.

Miss Lizzie Karue, of Wheeling, had an arm and limb broken yesterday by the precipitation of a vehicle in which she was riding over an embankment. Mrs. Barnhardt was also badly injured by the same cause at the same time.

STARTLING POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

How Greeley was Nominated.

THE ALLEGED PARTY BARGAIN

Highly Important Statement.

Pensions to Southern Soldiers the Bond of Agreement.

BINGHAMTON, July 20.—The pledge of the managers of the Binghamton *Republican* is at last redeemed, and the great conspiracy of Greeley, Seymour and Hutchins is proven to the world. The "challenge" of twenty day's standing directed to the trio has failed to call forth a denial. One charge was that Horace Greeley agreed in October, 1871, on his own behalf, to be a candidate for President if Horatio Seymour and the Democratic leaders would support him, and that he held a correspondence on the subject; that Mr. Greeley formally recognized his agreement, and communicated the fact of the Democratic proposition to Reuben E. Fenton, who consented to give assistance to the scheme; that Horatio Seymour subsequently agreed to give his support conditionally; that he communicated to Waldo Hutchins on this subject in reference to the Cincinnati Convention, and that Seymour acknowledged the correspondence with Hutchins in a letter dated May 1,1872, three days before the Cincinnati Convention; that Hutchins responded, and became a delegate to that convention; that the fact of Democratic coalition was well understood by some of the delegates to that convention; and that the expectation of Democratic support secured Mr. Greeley's nomination. The disclosures show that Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, New York, is the original author of the movement which made Mr. Greeley the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominee. He wrote to Mr. Greeley last September, giving his views about the coming campaign, and invited him to become a candidate. Carmichael's letter was addressed inside to Hon. Horace Greeley, the next President of the United States. He told Mr. Greeley the time had come "to raft over." Mr. Greeley expressed his willingness to become a candidate, but feared the Democratic leaders would not support him. He invited Carmichael by letter to an interview. He accordingly went to New York and had a long talk with Mr. Greeley in the *Tribune* office, when Mr. Greeley told Carmichael that Seymour was a standing candidate with the Democratic party, and that Seymour would not step aside for him.

Carmichael replied that Governor Seymour had not been consulted, and had not said what he would do. Carmichael then offered to undertake to secure Seymour's consent and cooperation to the movement, and Mr. Greeley agreed to become a candidate if Seymour and other leading Democrats would invite him. Carmichael saw Seymour, who was at first inclined unfavorably to the project. He soon saw Seymour again by appointment, and said he, Seymour had satisfied himself that Carmichael was right, and that the Democrats could support Greeley."

Carmichael soon informed Greeley of his success with Seymour, and went about the State immediately to consult with the Democratic leaders. The first action was taken in a convention in Otsego county to nominate Mr. Greeley and start the campaign. Last April Mr. Greeley wrote to Carmichael that he would withdraw, as he did not think the Democracy would support him, but the latter prevailed on him to stick until he had time to work the thing up. The above is from the lips of Carmichael himself, who, at the close of his statements, nervously said that he would rather not be the chief in this business. Statements are given of several citizens of Otsego county relating to the whole matter, whose characters for veracity are unquestioned, and who are about equally divided politically. G. A. Dodge, editor of the Unadilla *Times*, Bainbridge *Review*, and Oneonta *Democrat*, said Carmichael began to talk of Greeley for the Democratic nominee last fall, and that Carmichael, to prove what he was talking about, produced the Greeley to Seymour letter. Henry Van Deusen, of Unadilla, has seen some of the letters from Greeley and Seymour, among which were quite a number of Greeley to Carmichael, all having reference to Mr. Greeley's being a candidate for the Presidency. One letter received from Greeley in April spoke of the necessity of some Democrat going to Cincinnati in order to secure his (Greeley's) nomination. Hon. Robert Denniston, of Unadilla, was for Carmichael to go. Hon. Robert W. Gourney, of Sidney, was shown by Carmichael a letter from Bellefontaine, at March on the subject of holding a convention in Otsego county to nominate him. When Mr. Carmichael intimated such a move was not at that time would be premature, Carmichael was just starting for Syracuse to have an interview with General John A. Greene. A Mr. Scofield, an attorney and counsellor at Unadilla, saw and read the letters of Seymour and Greeley. Carmichael told him that at one of his interviews with Greeley the latter agreed to go and see Hutchins, which he failed to do, but wrote to Hutchins, giving his views on the subject of supporting Greeley. He also wrote to Carmichael, saying that he had failed to see Hutchins, but had written to him, and inclosed to Carmichael the substance of his letter to Hutchins. Seymour's letter to Hutchins was used at the Cincinnati Convention, and a copy was sent to Fenton. E. M. Packard, Postmaster at Unadilla, saw a letter from Greeley to Carmichael, dated last April, urging the latter to stir around with the Democrats and help him (Greeley). Carmichael informed him that he had received the *Tribune* since April free of charge. Carmichael said when he went to Albany to see Fenton he had only been one hour in the room when Fenton changed until November. He further says that the Democrats are literally supplied with money, $100,000 having been sent to Albany by men of that party from New York. Barbecues, mass meetings, &c., are held in every county, and twenty-five fresh speakers from outside the State are expected to make their appearance in different parts of the State. Senator Pool writes to a friend here that the Republicans are expected to make a big campaign document, which he will answer, dated last October. Letters received from Greeley by Carmichael were inclosed in another envelop and sent to Seymour, and *vice versa*. In the course of time they were again sent to Carmichael with other letters. William T. Finch, Esq., has had the special privilege of translating Carmichael's letters from the German, and can tell a good deal when he is authoritatively summoned. Carmichael's first interview in the *Tribune* office lasted four or five hours. The following affidavit is by Charles S. Carpenter, editor of the Oneonta *Herald*, and a highly esteemed gentleman. Other affidavits will be telegraphed to-morrow.

Affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.

ONEONTA, July 17, 1872.—C. S. Carpenter, being sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Oneonta, Otsego county, in the State of New York, and that he is well acquainted with Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, in said county; that Carmichael has for many years been a Democrat, interested in county, State and national conventions, which he frequently attended, and that he has for about a year past been engaged in seeking a Democratic candidate for the Presidency; that Carmichael was last fall in correspondence with Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour on the question of making new issues, one of which was the payment of pensions to disabled rebel soldiers as well as to Union soldiers, and that deponent saw letters from said Greeley and from said Seymour on that question; that one of Greeley's letters which deponent recognized by what he knows of Greeley's handwriting and by the *Tribune* heading, this letter being an answer to a letter of Carmichael asking his views on the Confederate pension question—expressed the views of Mr. Greeley as favorable to the passage of a law providing that the general government pay pensions to Southern disabled soldiers, although he (Greeley) doubted whether Congress would pass such a bill; that deponent read the letter carefully, and this was its true expression and meaning, and it was freely discussed between Carmichael and deponent; that this letter was, according to deponent's best recollection, dated in August, or early in September, 1871; deponent saw a letter from Horatio Seymour on the same subject at about the same time. Mr. Seymour expressed himself in opposition to making the pension question a party issue; that deponent also saw another letter of Horace Greeley, addressed to Carmichael, in which Greeley invited him to call on him in New York, to talk over political matters that had been broached between them; and a separate portion of that letter, which deponent did not then have opportunity of reading carefully, expressed, as deponent casually noticed, and was distinctly informed by Carmichael, the possibility that Greeley would accept the nomination for President, if the nomination were tendered to him in 1872; that Carmichael was absent from Otsego shortly afterward, and received from Greeley, as Carmichael distinctly and emphatically stated to him, Mr. Greeley's positive consent to be the Democratic candidate for President in 1872, if the nomination were given to him. The date of this letter was in October, 1871; that Carmichael endeavored to induce deponent to consent to advocate paying pensions to Southern soldiers, as a measure of conciliation between the North and South, and to support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency; that it was fully understood between deponent and Carmichael that Greeley was to be pressed for the Democratic nomination; that deponent regarded Carmichael as a candid man, who treated these subjects with the utmost serious ness; and that deponent is fully convinced that his correspondence and interviews, and their meanings and results were described by him honestly and faithfully. C. S. CARPENTER.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1872.

F. M. CARVER, Notary Public.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 20.—The disclosure of the great scheme is causing the most intense excitement in this city. Nothing in past political history has caused such general interest, and the political pulse is fearfully high on all private and public thoroughfares. Nothing else is talked of, and if outside circles are subject to a tithe of the excitement it has caused here, the political world will be greatly shaken.

IT IS hard to please every one, but Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" and "Improved Corn Starch" does it. All good housekeepers say it is just the thing. Sold by grocers generally.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Erie County Awake--Political Meetings---An Excellent Report.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, PA., July 20, 1872.

We seem, in this county, to be already in the middle of the campaign, so great is the manifested interest and excitement. We commenced with a very large and enthusiastic meeting at Corry on Thursday of last week, addressed by Hon. G. W. Scofield, Hon. C. B. Curtis and S. B. Benson, Esq.; had a meeting at Waterford on the following Saturday evening, which was addressed by Hon. C. B. Curtis; next the largest impromptu political gathering ever witnessed in Erie held on the public square on Wednesday evening, addressed by Hon. H. B. Swoope, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence and Hon. G. W. Scofield; then a meeting in Northeast on Thursday evening, when Hon. G. W. Scofield spoke at length with great power and effect, and was followed in brief speeches by Hon. G. V. Lawrence, Gen. D. B. McCreary and Isaac B. Gara; and then again a meeting on Friday evening in Girard, addressed by Hon. C. B. Curtis and Hon. G. W. Scofield. In each case the best possible spirit was exhibited, indicating gratifying results. Look out for a great report from Erie county, both in October and November.

Mr. Scofield, especially, is performing a grand work in this part of Pennsylvania. He draws large crowds, and by his clear, able and candid method of presenting and discussing the issues involved, produces a deep impression. Invitations are coming to him from all directions, more, indeed, than he can fill. By special request he will address a mass meeting at Conneautville, Crawford county, on Friday evening of the present week.

* * *

A Loud Call and Alarming Obduracy in Salem, Ohio.

A correspondent sends us the "call" for a Greeley and Brown meeting in Salem, Ohio. It was proclaimed that Judge Paine, of Cleveland, Hon. D. Wilson, of Youngstown, and Hon. J. T. Brooks, would speak, and that Gen. Brinkerhoff, of Columbus, and Col. Meyer, of Canton, were expected. Furthermore, that the Salem Cornet Band would "furnish the music." To which liberal promises the following pathetic appeal was added:

"Come to the meeting. Mothers, wives and daughters, come. Husbands, fathers and sons, come. All who wish to hear the truth, come."

The meeting ought to have been an immense affair; but, "on the opposite corner," says our correspondent, "the Democratic party was in obdurate silence" under the preaching, and he had by far the larger crowd and the most intelligent audience. The Greeley meeting wound up with three cheers for Grant and Wilson."

POLITICAL NOTES.

To show how Greeley's candidacy is received in the first financial circles in New York, we quote the following from the circular issued by Thomas J. Pope & Brothers, metal dealers in that city:

"*The nomination of Mr. Greeley has had a depressing effect on business, and has filled the minds of financial men with alarm and apprehension for the affairs of next season, should he be unfortunately elected. His well known "on to Richmond" measures of specie payments Monday go all the reverse specie and currency in the Treasury, and declaredly by act of Congress or by proclamation a return to specie payments the next day.* His hatred to the rebellion will be entirely avoided. Grant comes in for a second term. But omitting this consideration altogether, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Greeley's opponents would be worse than General Grant's have ever been. General Grant at least tried, when he came into office, to improve the civil service. Mr. Greeley does not know how to try. To improve the character of a civil service it is necessary to select men of better character for the civil service; and to do this it is necessary to have a knowledge and appreciation of character. Now it is painfully well known that Mr. Greeley's knowledge of character is of the smallest. Of this we want no better evidence than the fact that he is allowing himself in the present campaign to be managed by such agents as George Sanders, his guest at Chappaqua, and John Cochrane.

In the second place our foreign relations are likely to be far worse managed in Mr. Greeley's hands than in General Grant's. Certain mistakes which have been committed are not likely to be repeated. But with Mr. Greeley the case is quite different. He is very ignorant of foreign affairs, filled with the pernicious idea that it is the first business of republican governments to foster the growth of republican sentiments in other countries, without regard to the blood and treasure expended in and, further than this, he is a total stranger to the European code of civilized intercourse between the governments of nations. Mr. Greeley does not believe in and has a contempt for the dignity and urbanity of demeanor which is as necessary for peace among nations as among individuals. To put the matter more plainly, General Grant has some sense of decency in manners. Mr. Greeley has none.

In the third place there is every reason to expect the most serious financial disturbances if Mr. Greeley is elected. We do not refer to the question of protection. Many who have no power of a man who actually advised the Liberal Republicans not to nominate him on the ground that he was a "free-trade Democrat" in disguise. But there is another point on which Mr. Greeley is understood to hold views of the most extraordinary character, which, if he should carry them into execution, would involve the country in a frightful crash. The *Tribune* (and this, too, was before the nomination) has printed, and continually and persistently put forth the idea that the only thing necessary to bring about a resumption of specie payments is to put a big notice on the Treasury doors announcing that on a certain day specie payments shall be resumed, and every Treasury note shall be paid with which to perform this amazing feat is what the *Tribune* calls the "surplus" gold. But everybody knows that this surplus gold is only a balance, which is no real surplus, but comes into the Treasury one day and goes out of it the next. It would be no joke for Mr. Greeley to carry out his views in this way. The immediate effect of it would be a financial panic, from all changes of this kind we are likely to be exempt if Gen. Grant remains in office. Indeed, if the administration will only let gold alone, and neither contract nor expand, in short do just what Gen. Grant's administration has been doing, the elacity of trade and the increase of population alone will bring gold to par, just as it has been brought from 200 to 112.

In reply to all this, it is said: But we know what the defects of Grant's administration has been: Greeley's administration has not yet been tried, and he may be better. Now, the fact is that Gen. Grant has been in office for four years, while Mr. Greeley has been discussing politics in a pretty open manner for forty years under our eyes here in New York. If we don't know him, no one does.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange unanimously voted on Saturday to subscribe fifty thousand dollars to erect a new Exchange building.

The completion of the industrial exposition hall was celebrated in Louisville, Kentucky, on Saturday evening, when more than twenty thousand people were present. The area of floor space is over one hundred and twenty five thousand square feet, and the building is of the most substantial character. The exposition will be formally opened September 3. The hall will be lighted by three thousand gas jets.

Frank Damon, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, until recently in the employ of Cupples & Co., of St. Louis, has been detected, it is alleged, in the embezzlement of $15,000 from that firm.

A Grant ratification meeting was held in Nashville, Tennessee, Saturday night.

Clement, leader, and fifteen members of the Irish band left Boston on Saturday on their return to Ireland. The members who remain claim the title of the band. It is reported that they refused to follow their original band leader, but have taken a new one and will make a tour of the United States before returning. Unpleasant relations have existed between members of the band since its organization.

Lucy A. and Louisa S. Wilcox, sisters, of Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. Edmunds, of Millbury, were drowned at the latter place on the 19th, while bathing.

A new weekly paper, called the *Fat Contributor's Saturday Night*, appeared in Cincinnati on Saturday. It is conducted by A. M. Griswold and Capt. L. Barney. Mr. Griswold is the well known lecturer and newspaper writer known as "Gris" and "The Fat Contributor."

Last week, in Christian county, Ky., James Reed poisoned Frederick Harper by giving him whisky containing strychnine. Harper died in two hours.

A. J. Legge, of Georgia, was taken to Louisville, Ky., on Saturday and lodged in jail to await a requisition from Tennessee, where he is charged with murder.

A man named Sizemoore was arrested in Hawkins county, Ky., on Saturday, charged with the murder of a man in Georgia.

An unknown boy, aged about twelve years' committed suicide at St. Louis, Saturday night by jumping into the river.

Joseph Perlitzer, of the *Westliche Post*, believing his position as member of the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis, inimical with his connection to political events now transpiring, has resigned his place on the Board.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

How the Civil Rights Law Works.

Manifest Evasion by Restaurants.

Case of Consul General Butler.

The Charges Not Exaggerated.

He is Recalled by Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1872.

Doctor Civil Rights Bill.

Restaurant keepers here began business under the District civil rights bill to-day. It imposes penalties for making distinctions in serving respectable guests on account of color, and requires the conspicuous display, in public houses, of prices. While in some of the restaurants food and drink have been served to all colors alike to-day, others have put up cards with enormously large prices marked on them, a heavy discount being made in the case of white customers, so as to accommodate them at usual rates. At one of the leading saloons on the avenue the prices posted up are as follows: "Whisky, two dollars per drink; brandy, five dollars; gin, two dollars; ale, one dollar; all mixed drinks, five dollars; all bitters, one dollar." The bill of fare is as follows: "Steak, two dollars; chops, two dollars; ham and eggs, three dollars; boiled eggs, fried eggs, coffee, tea, bread and butter, one dollar each; fish of all kinds, two dollars; raw tomatoes, fifty cents." Down-town palaces have garnished scales of prices as follows: "Brandy, one dollar per drink; whisky, Holland gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, madeira, port, claret, hock, sherry and Rhine wines, and imported ales, fifty cents per drink; mixed drinks, seventy-five cents; cigars, twenty-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents each; champagne and imported wines, ten dollars. A liberal deduction made to our regular patrons."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1872.

The Case of Consul General Butler.

The *Chronicle*, to-morrow, will give further explanation of the case of Consul General Butler. It appears that very soon after Butler left Egypt reports came back to the State Department of extremely irregular conduct, both official and personal. Some little time elapsed before this information could be received in shape that justified official action by the President. When it was received the President directed his immediate recall, and the order was given. The friends of Butler went to the State Department, and to the President, and urged that the order might be suspended until Butler could be heard, representing that the reports were greatly exaggerated, and that in simple justice he should not be put out until he had an opportunity of vindicating himself through official investigation. The President yielded, and ordered a searching examination. This was at once undertaken in the place. It is ascertained that Egypt the case presented so many ramifications that much more time was consumed in going over the entire field than was expected. As soon as the report was received, however, and examined, Butler was recalled by telegraph, and his resignation to be now on the way home. The report on Butler's case shows that not only are all the charges true which have been in circulation against him, but that the case is even worse than has yet been given to the public.

More of the Treaty Business.

The State Department will in a few days publish another portion of the correspondence regarding the Alabama claims. It will embrace nearly all that passed between the Department and Mr. Motley, agent at Geneva, from the time the Conference finally decided the various points presented upon its meeting and England agreed to proceed with the Arbitration.

Bounty to Pennsylvania Reserves.

The Adjutant General decides that all men of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps who enlisted in the State service prior to July, 1861, for three years, and were mustered into the State service prior to August 6, 1861, as coming under the act of April 22, 1872, and soldiers of such organizations can now apply to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for their bounty, provided they have not served long enough to and did not receive one hundred dollars for such service. This act does not take cognizance of widows or heirs of deceased soldiers. It applies only to those who have served the full time and were discharged before having served two years. The number to be thus benefited will probably aggregate eight thousand. A large number of natives have been killed before the regiments were mustered into the United States service.

The Cuban Privateer Pioneer.

The *Herald's* dispatch sstates that Captain Norton, of the Cuban privateer Pioneer, had an interview with Secretary Fish yesterday. Fish declined recognizing Norton as a Cuban officer, although Norton was in full uniform, but discussed the matter of the seizure of the Pioneer. Norton claimed that the Pioneer was sailed for Cuban waters, being at that time in Hayti, where having sold the cargo she took from New York under the name of Resolute, for register as the Pioneer. The Resolute was built at Wilmington, Del., and was sold by the United States authorities at New York on Thursday last. Since her sale and change of name the Pioneer has not once hoisted the American flag, and when overhauled was four miles from land. Secretary Fish said the Pioneer must be subject to the action of the courts. Captain Norton then said that what he desired, and reminded Mr. Fish that free Cuba was already recognized by Chili, Venezuela, Colombia, Granada and Peru. Mr. Fish asked Capt. Norton if he would haul down the Cuban flag now flying on the Pioneer, but Norton said that he would leave that for an armed force of the United States to do. Norton feels confident that the Pioneer will soon be released.

The Claims Commissions.

The American and Mexican mixed commission have done but little business since Palacios took the place of Gen. Cushing as representative of the Mexican government. The American and Spanish mixed commission makes slow progress, owing to the difficulty and long time required in obtaining proof in support of claims.

PERSONAL.

A private letter from Gen. Sherman says he returns to the United States in September.

Secretary Boutwell leaves for Groton, Mass., this week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1872.

THE IRON MANUFACTURERS.

A meeting or the iron manufacturers was held on the 18th instant, and it occupied several hours. The result of the meeting has been kept a profound secret, although it has transpired that the price of pig iron has been advanced five dollars per ton. The representatives of the press were excluded from the meeting, and an application to the secretary for a knowledge of the proceedings, was met with a prompt refusal to disclose anything. Attempts to gain information yesterday were met in the same manner, so that we are unable to lay before our readers a summary of the proceedings.

REFORMS IN ERIE MANAGEMENT.

Among the reforms inaugurated in Erie affairs by President Watson is the removal of the offices from the Grand Opera House. Suit has been brought by the Erie Railroad Company against the Jefferson Railroad to break up the contract made by Jay Gould, by which it is alleged Gould came into possession of 40,000 shares of Jefferson Railway stock, which are now held in trust for him by Justin M. White. The complaint further charges Gould with withdrawing from the Erie Railroad $153,000 of Jefferson Railroad bonds and substituting an equal amount of doubtful bonds.

A TEMPERANCE SPASM.

The Brooklyn police have been ordered to arrest all liquor dealers having their saloons open to-morrow (Sunday) for the sale of liquors and the District Attorney is determined to prosecute all parties so arrested.

FORGER ARRESTED.

John Miller, an attache of sub-Treasurer Butterfield, and who some time ago was bailed for forging a twenty thousand dollar check on a banking firm, was arrested last night on charges of forgeries to a large amount on some twelve different firms, besides forging checks on several army officers.

ARRIVED.

The steamers Oceanic, New York 21, Wyoming and City of Brussels, Liverpool, arrived to-day.

SCRIP REPUDIATED.

By advice of counsel the Erie Railway Company have decided to repudiate the $295,000 of scrip awarded in 1869 to holders of preferred stock, in lieu of accumulated interest then due on their certificates.

Struck by Lightning and Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 21, 1872.

During a severe thunder storm this morning a stable belonging to Wm. Bird, of this city, was struck by lightning and burned. A horse and some other property were removed from the stable uninjured. Loss about $900.

POLITICAL.

German Journals Abandon the Liberals and Declare for Grant and Wilson.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The New York *Demokrat* and *Abend Zeitung*, hitherto Liberal Republicans, came out to-day for Grant and Wilson.

Delegates Chosen.

TOLEDO, O., July 20.—The Lucas county Republican Convention to choose delegate to the Republican Congressional Convention, to be held on the 25th, met in this city to-day. The delegates chosen were instructed to support the nomination of George R. Haynes, of Toledo, for Congress.

Kansas Enthusiastic for Grant.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A special from Atchison, Kansas, says Senator Pomeroy has arrived at home, and will soon enter upon the canvass of the State for Grant. Grant clubs are being formed throughout Northern Kansas, and great enthusiasm prevails.

Decision.

CAIRO, ILL., July 20.—Hon. W. H. Green, of Cairo, member of the Democratic State Central Committee, has declined the appointment as Greeley elector from the Eighteenth district. The Republican Convention met here to-day and appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention at Anna.

The Alleged Betting of the President Not True.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—The report having been circulated that General Grant had authorized a bet on his election, the editor of the *Daily Wisconsin* addressed a note to Long Branch, and received the following reply from General Porter, the President's Private Secretary: "The President directs me to say, in regard to that charge, that he never in his life made a bet upon the result of an election, nor has he authorized or advised any one to do so. He has no knowledge that any one had made a bet with Mr. Wilkes until he read an announcement to that effect in the newspapers."

Instruction of Delegates.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The Clark county Republican convention at Osceola, instructed its delegates to the congressional convention for Hon. Frank W. Palenor.

CARD.

To Those Desiring a Safe and Profitable Investment.

THE HOMESTEAD BANK AND LIFE INSURANCE Co., wishing to increase its effective capital so as to enable it to meet the increasing demand made on it, to provide homesteads for its patrons, will offer all desiring it an opportunity of becoming interested as stockholders in this successful and safe enterprise.

To this end the Directors have authorized the opening of subscriptions for two thousand shares additional to the capital stock, on the following terms and conditions, viz:

The par value of the shares is one hundred dollars. Twelve and one-half per cent. on each share will be required to be paid on subscription, and five per cent. a month thereafter until fifty-two and a half per cent. is paid. The balance (47½ per cent.) will be subject to assessment, not exceeding 2½ per cent. a month. But it is confidently believed that few if any such assessments will ever be called.

☞ This stock will participate equally with the original in all undivided *past earnings*, and in all profits to be made on all unsold lands already purchased by the company. It has, as above, the privilege of increasing the amount to be paid on it, and in view of the *absolute safety* of the company's business and its increasing profits it is thought promising an investment ever offered to the public in this city.

The books for subscription will be opened at the Bank on Monday, July 29, at ten o clock A. M.

All wishing further information are invited to call at the Bank, 116 Smithfield street.

A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Is the Baby Sick?

Try Imperial Granum—It has saved life when medicine failed. Sold only at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue. FM

Banana Syrup

Is delicious; try it in your soda water at Clark's. FM

Imperial Granum

Is a *medicinal* food for infants. Clark sells it. No. 103 Fifth avenue. FM

Healing Spring Water

(Bath county, Va.,) effects wonderful cures. Sold at Clark's drug store. FM

Wanted—To Learn Telegraphy.

One hundred young men and fifty ladies, at Bryant & Stratton's Business College and Telegraph. Constantly increasing demand for competent operators, at salaries from $50 to $100 per month. Every graduate secured a position. This is the largest and most popular Institute in America. Address at once for circular, C. L. Bryant, Buffalo, New York.

SAPOLIO has become an article of prime necessity in many of our best families. The fact is after once using it it seems impossible to conduct the household satisfactorily without it. For cleaning paints and polishing knives and tableware and removing stains from marble it is invaluable, and by reason of its excellent purifying, polishing and cleansing qualities it will if properly used do more than a *Grand Piano* to render your home bright, cheerful and inviting.

THEY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

The "Victor."

In our notice of the Victor Sewing Machine, published Saturday, we stated that John Stevenson & Co. were the only general agents. This was incorrect, as Stevenson Brothers & Hamilton are the men of the firm. The sales rooms are at 99 Market street, second floor.

BAKING POWDER—Banner—The current rates are: Quarter-pound cans, per dozen, $1 75; half-pound cans $3 25 per doz'n; one-pound cans, per dozen, $6 00; two-pound cans $10 per dozen; ten-pound boxes, per pound, 40c.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

Wanted.

To purchase, National Bank stocks; also, $25,000 Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds, by Geo. Hill & Co., bankers, corner Third avenue and Wood street. tf

National Line.

Col. J. D. Egan is agent for the National line of steamships. Office 91 Third avenue, between Wood and Market.

OUR DIGESTIONS, or My Jolly Friend's Secret. By Dr. Dio Lewis. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street.

DO YOU want bill heads, letter heads, envelopes or cards printed? Call on S. A. Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street.

IF YOU want blank books or stationery of any kind call on S. A. Clarke & Co., 115 wood street.

CROQUET—Beautiful and perfect goods at closing out prices at S. A Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*Ten Cents *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Dairies, &c. Register at once. No. 1 South st.

WANTED—PARTNER—A GOOD BUSINESS Man with $5,000 cash to buy an established and rare business opportunity by addressing Box 376.

WANTED—TINNER—IMMEDIATELY, a good Tinner; good wages and steady employment, by applying at Fan Brady's, Allegheny, or Aheny Valley Railroad. Inquire of Mr. BLATT.

WANTED—MATRON, A MIDD

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1872.

It is with pleasure that we record the opinion expressed by the Washington *Chronicle* that GEORGE H. BUTLER will not much longer disgrace our country as Consul at Alexandria.

FOLLOWING the formal declaration for GRANT by the New York *Evening Post* is a like declaration by the *Democrat* and *Abend Zeitung*, of that city. Both are papers of strength and influence, and not with the German population alone, and the substitution by them of GRANT and WILSON for GREELEY and BROWN is of no little significance.

PROBABLY the best commentary—at once the most epigrammatic and comprehensive—that has yet been made on the GREELEY movement, was the remark of an old lady who resided on the Staten Island coast, where discharges of artillery are used to raise the bodies of drowned persons to the surface. When she heard the firing of the guns over the Baltimore nominations, she said: "There they go again, trying to bring up another dead body." This is the GREELEY Iliad in a nut-shell.

HAVING reflected on the narrative of STANLEY, the searcher for LIVINGSTONE, the English press begin to express doubt and detect manifest inconsistencies. One writer starts a query which must have occurred to many minds, to wit: "Will any of your readers inform me if they have received any letters from Dr. LIVINGSTONE? It is curious, that Mr. STANLEY being with him some time, he did not write to some one." It is to be observed that some things in STANLEY's career support the suggestion that the narrative printed by him should be accepted with some grains of allowance.

IT is wise to derive instruction from the hope and fears of your enemies. It is perfect. ly clear that the Greeleyites base their hopes almost wholly on Pennsylvania, and they argue that if they carry the State in October it will carry itself in November, and with it the doubtful States. It ever has been so, and they argue that this election will not be an exception. It may be stated as an indisputable proposition, that but for the hopes they entertain of carrying Pennsylvania in October, the Greeleyites would not profess the slightest expectation in the Presidential canvass. Destroy this hope and they would confess themselves out of the Presidential canvass. This is as instructive to Republicans as it is interesting to the Greeleyites.

A HEAVY weight has unquestionably been lifted from the minds of many Northern "candidates for office," by the statement of Colonel FORNEY—published in Saturday's COMMERCIAL—that the secret service vouchers of the rebel government were destroyed on the evacuation of the rebel capital, and hence are not included among the rebel archives lately purchased by the United States authorities. The *Tribune*, *World* and other Democratic papers, which during the past few days have been in an agony of fear and apprehension concerning the disclosures expected to be made, will now, it is to be hoped, speedily recover from their fright. Nobody's neck being in danger, and the evidence that might have convicted their friends being safely out of the way, there is no longer occasion for a resort to the "forgery" ples, or for showing any other indication of distress.

THE reports which have reached this country of the proceedings of the International Prison Congress, now in session in London, are of a very interesting character. Whatever system of means or rules for the government of penal institutions may ultimately be recommended, can of course at present be only experimental. The experience and test of years will have to be needed before anything like an approximately perfect system can be looked for. The importance of the subject cannot, however, very well be overestimated, and since all the delegates in attendance at the convention have to a greater or less extent been identified with the cause of prison discipline and amelioration in the countries from which they are accredited, there are grounds for hoping that a number of desirable reforms may be inaugurated as the immediate result of their deliberations. As the light deepens the shadow darkens, and the necessity for a wise solution of this grave problem increases every day with the advancing intelligence and civilization of the age.

MEAN indignation is being vented by the opposition press over the reported recent mobbing of a colored marshal, at a Democratic meeting in North Carolina, by Republicans of his own color. The act was a cowardly and disgraceful one, and its perpetrators—notwithstanding the fact that they did but follow the example so often set them by their white neighbors—deserve to be severely punished therefor. The right of free speech must be maintained at all hazards, no matter how obnoxious the speaker or his sentiments. But it is to be hoped that these journals will have the fairness to note that the assault in question has been promptly followed by the arrest and arraignment of the assailants. The Republican party proposes to suppress mob violence, by whosoever committed. If the Democrats will see to it that there is no more Ku-Kluxing of the colored people by the whites, there will be no further trouble for the Republican party will take good care that the negroes are taught to behave themselves, in spite of their many provocations to retaliation.

HAS GREELEY become a Democrat, or have the Democrats who have taken him as their candidate, become Republicans? And those Republicans who have enlisted and proposed to enlist under the GREELEY banner, what do they expect to be—Democrats or Republicans? Men who weigh their acts, and are moved by principle, must necessarily consider these things. If there is no principle in it, nothing but a juggle and a gambling operation, then, of course, there is no reason why those who go into it should reflect or hesitate. To most minds, the conclusion is inevitable that Mr. GREELEY's candidacy is a make-shift for accomplishing what was vainly attempted with SEYMOUR, and that Republicans who assist are responding to an invitation quite as fatal in its consequences as that to which the spider addressed to the fly. Republicans tired of being Republicans unquestionably have an opportunity now to seek new associations—but when they come to consider what the associations are, one would naturally suppose that an instinctive drawing back would be the consequence.

BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINES.

Between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation a hot dispute is going on which is thought very likely to result in war. Indeed, we may any day hear that war between the two powers has actually begun, as the letter of the Republican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, setting forth the grievances of the Government (published in the New York *Herald* a few days ago), proved that the Confederation was ready for an appeal to arms, and the politics of Brazil are supposed to be in favor of taking advantage of all such opportunities for extending the empire at the expense of neighboring republics. Paraguay has gotten out of the alliance, with which the world is so familiar, between Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation against Paraguay, or rather against the Dictator LOPEZ. By the Argentine Government it is alleged that the objects of the alliance, and of the war which followed it to conclusion, were to overawe Lopez, to exact from him a cession of territory to each of the three allies, and to effect a peace with Paraguay which should be agreeable to all of them. It is also alleged that by agreement beforehand, the war was to end only with the overthrow of Lopez, and that then a government was to be established with which the allies could enter into transactions with reference to peace. An express stipulation is besides asserted, according to which neither of the allies could assume a protectorate over the country delivered from the rule of the tyrant, while its independence should be guaranteed by all the three powers.

The war against Paraguay having continued for four years, or a little more, and the question of peace having come up for settlement, the conduct of Brazil has been such as to remind one vividly of the Æsopic fable, which records the partnership of the lion and certain animals of inferior strength and courage. It seems that in the war the chief burden of fighting and expense fell upon the most powerful of the allies. While Uruguay, early in the conflict, was forced to withdraw its contingent by the outbreak of a civil war at home, and while the Argentine Confederation never kept in the field so many as seven thousand men, Brazil constantly employed twenty-eight or thirty thousand, and spent so much as three hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Brazil, therefore, evidently felt that any show of modesty or moderation on her part would be decidedly out of place and put in claims for indemnity quite sufficient to pay the interest on her outlay. Then the Argentine Confederation claimed for its share all the territory on the right bank of the Paraguay river, with a part of Corrientes on the left shore of the Parana, an area in all of about three thousand square geographical miles. But Brazil promptly refused to yield this modest demand—a refusal which surprised and disgusted the Argentines the more as for years they had claimed this land as *properly* and of *right* belonging to their Confederation. Brazil, however, was obstinate, and as the Argentines persisted in their demand, Brazil proceeded to conclude a treaty of peace with Paraguay without the concurrence of her feebler ally. By the terms of the peace thus arranged the Argentines feel themselves outraged and aggrieved in the most intolerable manner and degree. In this settlement Don PEDRO's empire receives from Paraguay the entire basin of the Agra river, and besides this a war indemnity of three hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Brazil, also, under the pretext of defending Paraguay against enemies, whether external or internal, agrees for ten years to maintain a military force in the country. As with its meager revenues there is no hope that Paraguay will ever be able to pay the sum of three hundred and sixty millions, the land will, no doubt, before very long be taken for the debt, and annexed to the Brazilian empire—a measure which the military occupation of the country will render easy of execution.

As intimated above, this separate treaty of peace, with its violation of the terms of the triple alliance, has been heard has been heard of by the Argentines with irrepressible indignation. They have protested against the whole proceeding, and at last accounts they were preparing to punish the Brazilians for their bad faith and land-hunger. With plenty of money lately borrowed in England and in recollection of old time victories over Don PEDRO's people, they may likely enough rush into war with Brazil, though the republic has only two millions of inhabitants while Brazil has nine millions. Brazil may be pleased with the chance.

THE GREELEY-SEYMOUR BARGAIN.

That there was some extraordinarily powerful impelling motive and bond of union ying back of the visible proceedings of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, more especially of the support of HORACE GREELEY by the Southern ex-rebels, every man of common observation and intelligence knew, since on no other grounds could the strange and unnatural alliance be possibly accounted for. What the character of this secret agreement was is now for the first time explained in the dispatches printed in another part of this paper. In the light of this revelation the whole shameless bargain between Mr. GREELEY and the rebel Democracy becomes easily understood. The agreement of the former to favor the passage of a law providing for the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers, as the price of his nomination and support by the Democratic party tells the whole story. The exposure will fall like a thunder-clap upon the unmasked conspirators, and arouse the people to something like an adequate conception of the perils that were thickening around them. The disclosures not only carry the proofs of their truth upon their face, but they derive strong additional confirmation from the previous course of Mr. GREELEY with reference to his proposition that the people should pay *four* hundred millions of dollars to the slaveholders in compensation for the emancipation of their slaves, his bailing of JEFFERSON DAVIS, his demand for universal amnesty irrespective of civil rights, and his general anxiety to stand well in the estimation of the leaders of the rebellion. The exposure of the plot will cause a profound sensation throughout the country.

THE artist who executed the cartoon in the current number of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, representing the chiefs of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties burying the hatchet and smoking the pipe of peace, has by an inspired blunder hit the center of the target. The engraving was intended to convey a "Liberal" idea, but its author was a great deal wiser than he knew, and as the result shows obeyed an instinct which he could not help. In the engraving the chiefs of Tammany and the leaders of the "Liberal" movement are portrayed holding a council of peace—all of the former standing firm and erect, and every one of the latter—GREELEY, SUMNER, SCHURZ, *et al*—kneeling meekly upon the ground. The satire is all the more effective, since it was so entirely unintentional. The idea of master and supliant was never more strongly conveyed. The artist is entitled to the thanks of the country for the happy stroke of genius whereby the respective positions of GREELEY and Tammany are shown. The people, however, are not yet ready to go down on their knees to that crowd.

ANOTHER significant accession to the ranks of the Republican party from the leading men of the South is that of Hon. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE, of Mississippi, an old-time leader in that State, whose public and political life dates as far back as that of Mr. GREELEY himself, and who represented his district in Congress for many years. Colonel CLAIBORNE publicly declares that, as between GRANT and GREELEY, it is the duty of those who, having served faithfully in the Confederate army, have also in good faith laid aside the acts of war for the pursuits of peace, to yield a hearty support to the great soldier who met them on the field of battle, and he characterizes the Baltimore candidate as totally unfit for the Presidency and undeserving of the suffrages of well disposed Southern men. Colonel CLAIBORNE is a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, possesses a wide-spread influence, and is one of the most accomplished orators and publicists of the South. For a number of years past he has kept wholly aloof from politics, but in view of the gravity of the issues involved in the pending contest he considers it his duty to labor for the re-election of President GRANT, on the ground that the elevation of HORACE GREELEY to the Presidential chair would be a national calamity. This is the ground which they all take. Surely where there is so much smoke there must also be some fire.

THE irrepressible CLUSERET, whose extraordinary faculty for getting killed and coming to life again has so often astonished people with but one lease of existence, contributes to the current number of *Fraser's Magazine* a curious history of his connection with the Fenian movement of 1866-7, from which it appears that while money in abundance flowed into the "circles," contributed chiefly by Irish workingmen and women, the incapacity of the leaders for keeping their counsel frustrated the entire objects of the Canadian expedition before it was set on foot. After the failure of this it was resolved to transfer the battle-ground to Ireland, the whole of which country was enrolled in the organization, either actually or standing well affected toward it. CLUSERET promised to lead the troops, provided they amounted to 10,000 men. He sailed for France, where he got promises of assistance from certain radicals, one of whom was afterwards in the Cabinet of Louis Napoleon. From there he was suddenly summoned to London, where a huge quarrel was in progress among the leaders, and where he discovered that the army of would-be insurgents had only shillelahs with a pike at the end of them. Then came the mad attack on Chester, followed by the capture of the temporary commander-in-chief, an Englishman, who turned State's evidence and exploded the whole concern. Cluseret thinks that the organizers of the movement were guilty of "the treason of stupidity against reason," and a good many people will be inclined to agree with him.

BRIEF telegraphic mention has already been made in the COMMERCIAL of the recent experiments in steam towing in the New York canals. The towing machine resembles a three-wheeled velocipede, requiring two men to manage it, one acting as fireman and engineer and the other as pilot or steersman. The former stands behind and the latter sits in front. The hind or driving wheels are about four and a half feet in diameter, and the forward one about three feet. The face or tread of the wheels measures about ten inches, and resembles cogs, the pieces of iron placed transversely preventing the wheels from slipping in wet weather, and giving them a firmer hold when the ground is dry. The speed attained was about four miles per hour, and it seemed to tow three boats quite as rapidly as it did one. Steep grades were easily ascended. Water to supply the boiler is taken from the canal and placed in a tank without stopping the engine. In passing under bridges, the smoke-pipe, which has a hinge, is easily lowered As far as tested, the machine is said to have proved a decided success.

IN the synopsis of the new Canadian patent law, which is now going the rounds of the press, there is an error calculated to deter inventors in the United States from seeking the benefits of the law. It is stated that "every patent will be subject to the condition that the patentee shall manufacture the invention in Canada, within one year from the date of the patent. This is a mistake. The act provides that the manufacture of a patent article shall commence within two years of the date of the grant of the patent, unless a sufficient pro-f be adduced to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the patentee has been unable to do so from causes beyond his control, in which case the Commissioner is empowered to grant a delay, the extent of which is not limited by the act. The law simply requires the patentee, or his assignee, to manufacture the article in Canada within two years, in such manner that any person desiring to use it may obtain it.

MIDSUMMER EVE.

A sunset glory lines the west
With streaks of crimson. In the pine,
The ring-dove murmurs on her nest;
And myriad golden starlets shine

Upon the fair, calm hour of night,
As she her sable veil lets fall,
The swallows from the dizzy height
Of wied steeple twittering call,

As twilight fades and darkness grows
Upon the landscape, and the leaves
Of dew-filled flowers slowly close,
And martins gather 'neath the eaves.

And on the breast of silver stream,
The lilies quiver, while the sigh
Of rustling night-breeze like a dream,
Stirs their white blooms, and passes by.

The sleeping swans, with ruffled wings
And head reposing, slow drifts on;
The nightingale melodious sings
The blossom-laden bough upon.

The plashing of the mill-wheel falls
Like music on the farm-boy's ear:
As homeward trudging, births he calls,
And whistles when his cot is near.

The lights go out in cottage homes,
The labors of the daytime cease;
Abroad the king of slumber roams,
And in his train are—Rest and Peace.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The announcement of scientific men that the bed of the Mississippi river, from Keokuk to the Gulf of Mexico, has recently filled up with sediment from two to four feet deep, is accounted for by the explanation that Henry Clay Dean of Iowa has lately washed himself and moved into a clean shirt.

There is now in the hands of the government something like a million and a half of dollars arising from the sale of unclaimed cotton, caused by the fact that large quantities of the seized staple were without marks. The Savannah *News* says it knows of several parties who have put in claims for some of this cotton who never owned a bale.

After the 1st of October those persons who hold revenue stamps no longer required in use, may claim back from the Revenue Commissioners ninety-five per cent. of the face value of the amount returned.

The Iron Ship Building Works at Chester have just received a contract from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for two iron ships, each to be four hundred feet long, and five thousand tons burden. These will be among the very largest vessels ever built in this country. The Delaware river is bound to be the Clyde of America.

A young Texan, who recently skinned a cow that died of a cattle disease, became inoculated with the virus, and died of it himself. This is a caution to Greeley Republicans.

A man in Missouri is seeking a divorce from a person to whom he has been married sixteen years, on the ground that that person is not a woman. A sufficient ground, certainly, but it seems to have taken him a long time to find it out.

The present fashion of building with white marble, or painting from buildings white, is found to be very injurious to the sight from the strong reflection radiated by the white.

Out in Iowa little pigs are exchanged as tokens of affection between gallants and their *inamoratas*. The custom is intended to signify that the parties are willing to go the whole hog.

A new explosive compound has been produced in Germany, partly composed of nitro-glycerine, which possesses all the explosive force of that material, with none of its flangerous qualities. It is already much used in Europe for mining purposes.

The objection incidentally raised in connection with the one cent postal cards, that improper language may be used by writers, to the detriment of recipients, is done away with by the fact that persons so disposed may do the same on the backs of envelopes now, and that there is a postoffice order to prevent the delivery of such communications.

News of great storms still continue to come to us from all quarters. The last we hear of took place in South Africa. At Cape Town some of the streets were turned for a time into deep rivers. On the east coast serious mischief is reported, seven ships going ashore in one day.

The Chicagoans who are interesting themselves in getting up a grand jubilee in 1874, have already begun a vigorous canvassing of what is to be done. This is taking time by the forelock.

The cholera is marching westward through Europe with such rapid strides as to create a panic at many prominent points. The scourge has made its appearance in Moscow with such dreadful fatality that thousands of people are fleeing from the city.

The latest announcement concerning the labor problem is to the effect that the grave diggers of London have "struck—whether in anticipation of an increase of business, for eight hours, or an advance in rates, is not stated.

A Massachusetts sand-miner, while at work one day last week, found lumps of pure, hard snow as big as a water bucket. The owner of the pit proposes to let out apartments during the hot weather.

Paris has a society of "graveyard editors," whose business it is to furnish epitaphs, correct those written by the friends of the deceased, and exercise that supervision over the inscriptions on the tombstones that the censor of the telegraph does over the newspaper dispatches during our late war.

Schools for printers are established throughout Germany, designed to instruct apprentices in the theory and practice of printing not only, but to impart a general knowledge of foreign languages, and an accurate acquaintance with the type of all languages.

Last week a stroke of lightning which entered a house in Amesbury, Massachusetts, is reported to have taken a gold watch from the wall, carried it into the next room and left it uninjured on the floor; then set the clock along an hour, and piled up a lot of plates and saucers in a most systematic manner, finally smashing a kerosene lamp without setting the oil on fire. The lightning wasn't of the Jersey kind, either.

New Mexico recently decided against free scools, the vote standing 37 for to 5,076 against. New Mexico is counted for the Democracy.

A reform is promised in the management of Erie. The consolidated bonds sold in London have enabled the Company to pay off its floating debts and purchase its supplies for cash. This, coupled with the cancellation of illegal contracts and the dismissal of supernumeraries augurs a reduction in expenses.

Some time ago a number of successful experiments were made in St. Louis, in the use of petroleum as fuel in the manufacture of iron. Since then similar experiments have been made in France, with, it is said, still more satisfactory results.

Fall River, Massachusetts, has instituted a movement by which operatives who are under age are allowed to attend school one-half of the week, and the other half are employed in the factories. This excellent provision enables the children to get their living and their education at one and the same time.

Brazil can bring 40,000 men into the field, while the land forces of the Argentine Confederation cannot amount to more than 15,000 men. The Empire has also a considerable naval force, while its enemy has none to speak of. In case of war, therefore, the sole hope of the Confederation would be in the intervention of foreign powers.

The chief signal officer of the army requests Boards of Trade throughout the country to offer such suggestions and recommendations as may tend more fully to perfect the signal system, and make it of greater public utility and advantage.

Heretofore the election polls in Canada have been kept open for several days. The people have now arrived at the sensible conclusion to do all their repeating in one day, and at the election which takes place in a few weeks the experiment will be tried for the first time. The press of the Dominion are sanguine of the result.

The attention of Northern capitalists is said to be strongly directed to the iron deposits in North Carolina, whose extraordinary abundance and purity, conjoined with the commercial advantages of their location, make this field of investment a peculiarly attractive and inviting one. The ores are reported to be practically inexhaustible, while all the analysis of their character shows them to be remarkably free from injurious impurities, many of the samples tested being wholly without them. Nothing is more certain than that the constantly increasing demand for iron for railroad, agricultural and manufacturing purposes throughout the civilized world, must soon necessitate a production of iron immensely beyond the present furnace capacity of the country, and no better field offers for profitable investment than the development of the historic neglected mining lands of Virginia and North Carolina. All that is needed is that the people of those sections shall put down political lawlessness and prejudice, and extend welcome and protection to whoever comes among them with means, labor, intelligence and skill.

An important scheme for slack-water navigation on the Upper Mississippi, from the rapids below the falls of Minnehaha, the present head of steamboat navigation, to the mouth of Crow Wing river, thence *via* a ship canal through Mille Lacs to Fond du Lac, on the St. Louis river, the practical head of navigation on Lake Superior, is on foot among the people of the region interested. It is claimed that with these improvements completed the people of Minnesota would have a shorter route to the Eastern centers of trade than the people of Illinois.

An important bed of coal has been discovered in Texas, near and on the Brazos River, with a thickness of from eight to ten feet, extending for many miles.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

The Constable of Connellsville, Pa., Missing.—Fears of Foul Play.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONNEAUTVILLE, PA., July 20, 1872.

Considerable excitement exists here over the mysterious disappearance of our borough constable, Warren W. Cary, who left on the 10th to visit friends in Mercer county, expecting to return two days after. Not returning as expected, it was found that he had not been at his friends, and no trace of his whereabouts can be discovered. He was last seen in Greenville, on the 10th. As he was a sober, reliable man, and there is no known motive for his absconding, it is feared that he has been foully dealt with, or that he has been taken with a fit—to which he has been subject since his return from the army, and has wandered off. He is thirty-eight years old; nearly six feet high and well proportioned; very dark complexion; long, dark moustache and chin whiskers; two upper front teeth gone, and wore a business suit of dark gray, with snuff-colored, high, soft hat.

Newspapers throughout the country will confer a favor upon the wife and family of the missing man by referring to this notice.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Medill, of Chicago, contemplated a trip to the lakes of Minnesota, for recuperating powers exhausted by a too assiduous attention to public duties. He notified the Council and requested them to select an acting Mayor. They did so by a close vote, selecting a Mr. McGrath, whose reputation, it seems, is not of the most fragrant character. Disgusted by this action Mr. Medill concluded that he could stand the climate of Chicago a little longer, and declined to go to the cool waters of Minnesota.

The Marquis de Noailles, the new French Minister, who has just arrived at Washington, is described by the reporters as a tall, spare man, with a full beard of a reddish hue, pleasant faced, and "sleepy-looking."

The Emperor of China proposes to do something in the marriage line by taking to himself a wife some time next month. The lady is to have a trousseau, of course, with lots of unmentionable and indescribable Chinese things necessary to such an occasion, and she will start out in the world in her "new departure" with 3,350 pieces of silk goods alone! No Miss McFlimsy about that young lady!

Julius Chambers, the much advertised New York Bohemian—who sought immortality by paddling down stream from Itasca Lake to the Gulf, took lifts along the way as far as Quincy, Illinois, where he finally abandoned the adventure and boldly took passage on a larger craft than his "Dolly Varden."

The friends of Edwin Forrest will be glad to learn that the veteran tragedian is rapidly gaining his health, and will probably be able to resume his professional engagements in the fall.

Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the ex-President, has presented to the State of Illinois a very valuable oil portrait of the late General Baker, a favorite son of Illinois.

A decided social sensation was recently created at Lima, Peru, by the marriage of H. M Brent, *attache* of the United States Legation, and Miss Micaela, eldest daughter of Don Carlos Delgado Moreno, of Lima. Report speaks of the wedding as unprecedentedly grand and brilliant. The bride is reported worth five million dollars.

Miss Smiley, the eloquent Quakeress preacher, seems to be working her way steadily into the good graces of the other denominations. She recently received a call to Cornwall, New York, an invitation from two Presbyterian, a Methodist, and Baptist Church, to occupy their pulpits. She did so, and preached two weeks with such success as to win all hearts and silence all opposition.

Joaquin Miller has found his proper sphere at last, and won the eternal gratitude of the Democracy by inventing a new style of whisky cobbler.

Queen Victoria has commissioned Captain Burton, the famous explorer in the lake regions of Central Africa, Consul at Trieste, Austria, in succession to the late Charles Lever, the novelist.

A sad story of a misspent life comes from New York. The other night Luke S. Cozzens fell down a cellar in a gross state of intoxication, and was so badly injured that he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Even as a young man, he had a brilliant future before him. A splendid speaker, powerful debater, and natural leader of men, he had no trouble in founding and making so powerful the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, that he was triumphantly elected a State Senator of the Sixth District by it from 1867 to 1870, and soon became a power in local politics. A taste for liquor, however, grew upon him, and ruined his life. Deserted by every one, he has become an outcast, without means or home; and now, when he has sufficiently recovered, will be sent to the Inebriate Asylum.

Jefferson College Academy And Normal School.

A correspondent, who takes an interest in the honored institution at Canonsburg, sends us the following: "The Canonsburg Academy will be interesting to many who read the COMMERCIAL. According to the act by which the college at Canonsburg and the one at Washington were united, an institution of a lower grade than the college was to be established at whichever place should have its own college removed. The united college having been located at Washington, the Trustees have set apart for the institution at Canonsburg the two college buildings and three houses for the professors, the college library, and duplicated books in the society libraries, and also all the scientific apparatus. The house known by the name of "Fort Job," with two lots, is to be sold by the trustees, to pay off their cost in the College litigation. The furniture of the societies and all the books except duplicate copies, the philosophical, and all of the scientific apparatus must leave home and be set up in new quarters. It is the earnest hope of all interested in the institution at Canonsburg, that its directors, seven in number, will soon have the full control of the property about to be set over to their care. Canonsburg feels that the sooner things are in her own hands the better, and whatever she is to receive from the trustees she wants in her own possession, as she demands with regard to colleges and schools, and she does not believe in the saying that "In union there is strength." She is proud, as she may well be, of the success which has attended the Academy and Normal School started there last fall, and feels confident that soon this institution will stand among the first in the country."

How to Roast and Eat a Goose Alive.

The most extraordinary of all culinary recipes is the following diabolical one given by Brazil, in his "How to roast and eat a goose alive:"

Take a goose or a duck, or some such live creature, pull off all the feathers—only the head and neck must be spared; then make a fire round about her—but to close to her—that the fire do not touch her; within the circle of the fire let there be set pots of water, wherein salt and honey are mingled, and let the geese also chargers full of sodden apples, cut into small pieces. The goose must be all larded and basted over with butter, and when her fire more fit to be eaten and roast the better; put the fire about her, but do not make too much haste when you see her begin to roast, for by walking about and flying here and there, being cooped in by the fire that stops her way out, she will drink the water to quench her thirst and cool her heart and all her body, and the apple-sauce will purge and empty her; and when she roasteth and consumeth inwardly always wet her head and heart with a wet sponge, and when you see her giddy with running and begin to tumble, her heart wants moisture and she is roasted enough. Take her up and set her before your guests, and she will tell you herself if any part of her be raw, and will be almost eaten up before she is dead. It is mighty pleasant to behold.

The Most Dressed Bride in the World.

Pending the selection by the proper officials of a "lucky" day in October next for the marriage of the Emperor of China, the arrangements for the festival are, as concerns dresses at least, in a very forward state. So far back as the year 1869, the province of Chekeang was privileged to receive an edict directing it to present for the occasion 3,350 pieces of silk goods, 400 catties of silk thread and embroidered velvet, and 1,800 pieces of fine cotton cloth. These were delivered in due course, and in reserve to the requirements of the favored province has sent to Pekin 48,000 pieces of brocaded silk, 200 pieces of plain green silk, and 2,000 catties of silk thread to be reserved as "silk articles of attire" for the household and guard of the Empress elect. Further, Chekeang has furnished 5,000 silk dresses and 500 pieces of plain silk for the reserve wardrobe of the imperial body guard, and 5,000 silk dresses and 500 pieces of plain green silk for the imperial chair bearers and escort. It is true that the people of Chekeang, who furnish these supplies gratuitously, complain of the burden thrown upon them, and have even gone so far as to respectfully hint a doubt as to whether there was not a mistake in the estimate of the necessities of the imperial body guard and the matter of "reserve wardrobe."

THE last remaining brilliancy of the empire has been eclipsed by the sale of the Empress Eugenie's diamonds at London. There were no less than one hundred and fourteen lots of these gems, including almost every variety of beautiful handiwork imaginable. The jewels were, of course, of the most elegant and expensive discription. There were diamonds without end in wonderful combination with other precious stones. One group was made to represent a rosebud and leaves, and another a bunch of forget-me-nots, formed of pearls encrusted minutely with diamonds. The enraptured spectators found themselves dazzled successively by brooches in the form of a double pink, sprays of flowers and leaves, pendants of brilliants, pearl drops as large as a sparrow's egg, magnificent emerald, oval shaped gems, formerly belonging to the Empress Josephine, grotesque ornaments shaped like a guitar or a tortoise, diamond snuff boxes, and, above all, the exquisite necklace of forty-one choicest pearls, matched in size and splendor, which has employed the most herculean endeavors of admiring scribes on many a State occasion under the old regime. Lace parasols and fans of miraculous beauty complete this glowing and yet sad record of the glories of departed power.

THE SURCEASE OF SORROW.

A Beautiful and Accomplished Woman Seeking Death in the Station-house.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Last evening, at about eleven o'clock, a woman named Maud Mosley entered the Third street Station-house and asked for a night's lodging, which was granted her. Upon entering the cell she informed Mr. Franklin, the turnkey, that she had taken laudanum, and that she intended to die in the station-house. Mr. F., taking alarm at the woman's words, summoned Dr. McMechan, who, by the use of proper antidotes, alleviated the pains of the opium which convulsed the unfortunate woman in a few moments. She was subsequently taken to the hospital, where, at a late hour this morning, she was lying in a semi-conscious condition, with fair chances for ultimate recovery. Mrs. Mosley is about twenty-eight years of age, and is the wife of a Colonel in the army, who left her in New York some time since to join a western regiment. She became alarmed at his prolonged absence, and followed him to this point, where every clue to his whereabouts was lost. For the past two months she has earned a precarious sustenance in the city by washing, cleaning house, and similar menial occupations. It is supposed that she attempted the rash act in a fit of despondency.

Remarkable Divorce Case.

(From the St. Louis Democrat.)

One of the most remarkable divorce cases on record has been begun, and is to be tried at the August term of the Macoupin county circuit court. The parties have lived together for seventeen years, known to the world as husband and wife. The reputed husband now files a bill, alleging the so-called marriage to have taken place in Macoupin county in 1855, and praying for a divorce on the ground that the person to whom he was then formally married is not a woman, although previous to and at the time of said reputed marriage he was induced to believe the person aforesaid to be a woman. If the allegations of the bill and outside parties are true, the trial will show the extraordinary case of two men having lived together for this long period of time, in the character of husband and wife, an instance, in other words, in which a natural eunuch has been able to personate the female character and as such go through the solemn external forms of marriage, and then to continue for many years to deceive neighbors, and even intimate friends, as to his real sex. The complainant alleges that his ignorance of the laws of this country, he being a German, and the advice of supposed competent parties, prevented him from filing a bill for release long ago from the bondage of this pseudo-marriage. As the parties have accumulated a considerable property, it will be a point of great interest for the court to decide upon its equitable division, in case of a dissolution of the curious copartnership.

THERE was a meeting in Philadelphia last week of the creditors of Charles Yerkes, Jr. The question before the meeting was as to a dividend of the funds in the hands of the assignees, which now amount to about $78,000. Several intermediate questions were raised. First, as to whether the debt of the city of Philadelphia has been proved, and if so, whether the city can claim a dividend on $478,000, or only on $378,000, being the sum less the $100,000 paid by securities which the city claims. The assignee of Mr. Marcer objects to a dividend being paid on the $100,000 realized from the securities. The last of these questions will be submitted to Judge Cadwalader. Another question was whether the claim of Mr. Mackey had been proved. This remains open for future consideration. A resolution was finally adopted in which the assignees agreed to pay a dividend of ten per cent. on all the claims that have been proved, having open all questions of preference in respect to undisputed claims. The debts of the bankrupt proved to amount to $504,000.

The Wear and Tear of Life.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are, in fact, the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headaches, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing ills. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harrassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, of which any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons whose circumstances are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over much brain work or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the re-tentant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from our bodies, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defense against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food it is the standard remedy.

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Pittsburgh and Connellsville's Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, 6's, at 86 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 20, 1872.

One of the great industrial problems of the times, and one which will shortly be a potent element in our politics, is how to reconcile labor and capital, and make them amicable and mutually assistant features instead of, as now, opponents.

The recently published report of the Massachusetts State statisics of labor gives some interesting facts on the subject and reasons for the failure, or rather the non-effect of an effort to make successful the co-operative system. It gives as a reason that "If the people were not poor they would not work for wages, but they are so poor and so ignorant that they do not know how to co-operate."

The nature of a manufacturing community such as theirs must resemble, in many points, that of our own, and the reasons for the lack of effort to establish co-operation is probably the same in both communities. We are inclined to think that they have not found out the real reasons. The charge of ignorance on the part of the workingmen is certainly not true, for, as a rule, they are men of good common education, are intelligent, thoughtful and generally readers of the newspapers, which have become educators of opinion on all industrial and economic topics, as well as on politics, and we find as a result of their intelligence, that the most important inventions in machinery and in methods of manufacture are made by working men, these being brought into use by the assistance of capital.

Turning to the report of the Diamond Savings Bank we find that of its three and a half millions deposits, the average is about $450 to each account, and that the depositors are mainly made up from the working classes. Is not the true reason sought to be found here? That the working classes are better satisfied to accept a smaller return on their investments, and have that return certain, than to take the risks of business directly on their shoulders, though a larger profit would be the result. They shrink from the responsibility of the liabilities attending active business, and prefer a fixed though smaller profit. Practically co-operation is going on all the time, as manufacturers borrow from the Savings Banks much of their capital with which they carry on business, and in many cases the earnings of the operatives, flowing back through the channels of the banks, forms the working capital of the very mill in which they are employed. If they spent all their earnings, making no accumulations in the savings banks, employers would find it difficult to borrow sufficient capital with which to conduct their operations. It is only here and there that spirits bold enough are found to add to the skill of their hands the necessary work of brain to make co-operation successful.

—The bank statement of the New York Associated Banks, received by wire this afternoon, shows a net gain by reserve of $634,625. The loans are largely expended, being increased by $616,700. The specie reserve shows an increase of $348,400, while the legal tenders have decreased $545,100. On the whole, the statement is favorable to the street.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅞	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114½	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115
10-40s	113⅛	113⅛
New 5s	113⅛	113⅛
Gold	114⅝	114⅝
Currency 6s	117	117

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114⅝
United States 6s of 1881	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	115 1-5
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅛
United States 10-40s	113⅛
Central Pacific Railroad	113⅛
Currency Pacifics	114⅝

—The government statistical bureau has published a circular of returns of railway building in this country during the past year, which shows that the miles built has been much greater than that of any other country, and that the average cost has been less and profits larger than in England or on the continent.

The cost of construction has not been so great in this country as in Great Britain, France or Wurtemburg, and our operating expenses are quite near the same; our receipts are much less than in Great Britain or Prussia, and the number of passengers and tons of freight much less than in any of the three countries.

Averages based upon about one-half the mileage of American roads show the following comparative results:

	United States.	Great Britain.	Prus. Wrtem.	France.
Cost of building	$47,907	$165,000	$52,000	$52,000
Receipts	8,092	13,188	12,565	8,980
Expenses	4,579	6,618	5,373	3,706
Net receipts	2,999	5,522	6,221	2,705
Passengers	2,500	20,199	9,000	3,000
Tons of freight	5,494	....	7,734	2,078
Locomotives	999	....	516	375
Passenger cars	1,200	....	381	773
Freight cars	6.03	....	11.68	5.11

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 20, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Western Union Tel.	....	....	....	....	....
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	39½	40	39½	39½	39½
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	96	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
New York Central Scrip	....	....	....	....	....
Erie	22	22	22	22	22
Reading	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	93½	93⅝	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Northwest	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103
St. Paul	56	56	56	56	56
Do. preferred	77	77	77	77	77
Wabash	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Chicago and Alton	117	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Panama	115	....	115	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	27⅞	28	28	28	28

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58½ Lehigh Valley R. R. 59¼
Phila. and Erie	27½ North Penn's R. R. 50
Lehigh Navigation	43½ United Co's of N. J. 126
Catawissa	27¾ Schuylkill Navigat'n. 15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	37 Reading 59⅜

—I on Call.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Dry goods market closed dull, with no transactions for the day worthy of note. Quotations remain firm on all domestic goods, and holders are sanguine of no material decline. The tone of the market for the week has been more buoyant than its predecessor, and better results are expected from the coming week.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 20, 1872.

REMARKS—The closing of the week's market was about as it opened, prices through the week ruling very uniform. The only articles that vary in price just now are flour and whisky, which are up to-day and down to-morrow. The continued rains are hindering the farmers from housing their crops, and in contemplation of loss on this account, wheat has an advancing tendency. Bacon and provisions are unchanged in price with an active trade reported. Groceries are reported very active. The fruit and vegetable market is well supplied. As a general thing prices rule uniform and trade may be quoted moderately active. Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—Receipts 35 bbls. Sales are made as to quality, and range from $2 to $5 ₱ bbl, for new—no call in market.

ASHES—Common soda ash, unsettled, 4@ 4½ cents, ₱ lb; pearl ashes nominal at 6@6½ cents; nitrate soda 4½@; arsenic 3@; pots 10@; pearls 11@.

BUTTER—Receipts 18 packages. The rolling rates are 17@18c, though some choice lots prime packed have sold up to 20c. Interior dull sale.

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet and steady with regular sales at 5@6c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Prices for prime varieties fair. We quote prime white navy at $2 25@3 00 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—Factory $@.., Hamburg, 13@; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@2 25 ₱ box.

BAKING POWDER—Banner—The current rates are: quarter pound cans, per doz, $1 40; half pound cans $2 ₱ doz; one pound cans $3 ₱ doz; two pound cans $6 ₱ doz; ten pound boxes, ₱ lb, 50c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts bacon, tierces, 69. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured, 15@c; shoulders, sugar cured, 10c; shoulders, plain, 8½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon, canvas, 13@14c; dried beef cuts, new, 14c; mess pork $14 75 per bbl; lard in tierces, 10c; half bbls 10¼c; buckets 10½c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 296 boxes. Market slow; sales New York factory at 10@11c; Ohio Factory 9@10c; other grades dull, as to quality.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams sales 9 ₱ lb; clear sides 8c ₱ lb; shoulders 4½@5 ₱ lb; country lard 7½@8c ₱ lb as per quality.

COAL—Lump, 9@10c; nut coal, 7@8c; slack, 4½c per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples 7¼@10c; peaches, halves, 8½@10c; quarters 7@7½c.

CARBON OIL—Sales of standard brands, round lots, at 23c; in jobbing way, 24c.

CEMENT—Bevison's Hydraulic at $2 60@2 25 ₱ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75. Calcined plaster $4 00@4 50. Land plaster $2 25@2 50.

CORN MEAL—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $3 25@3 30 per bbl.

CANDLES—Sales of Stearine, 14 cubes, at 18½c; 12s, weight, 16c; star, 14 cubes, 16c. Sperm, full weight 39@c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania, $5 00.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (2 lb. cans) $4 00@5 00 ₱ dz; tomatoes, $4 50@5 00; corn, $3 50@4 00@7 00 ₱ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

GROCERIES—The market is reported active at unchanged quotations. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime to good 23½c; fair 21½c; roasted in one pound papers 27c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13½c; A do 12c; B do 11 cubes, 11¾c; Extra Chesapeake extra C 11¼@11½c.

New Orleans—Molasses, 1870 1871. 1872.
fair 70c. 80@c. 90@c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Cream tartar, 42c; Alspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

Soda—Bi-carb and prices lower. The ruling rate for good fresh eggs by the barrel or box 16c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—We quote as follows: No. 1 prime, in round lots, with the usual advance from jobbing lots; Mixed lots, 40@45c.

FLOUR—Receipts 320 bbls. We have no change to note in prices, though the market is a little shaky and uncertain in tone. Wheat flours are in demand, and are held firm from store at $9 ₱ bbl. Minnesota spring, spot or July, $8 50@9. Western springs are dull; sales at $7 50@8. Those who hold stocks of spring wheat are extremely anxious to realize. Mill rates: National, $9 50; Eagle, $9 50; Pan Handle Southern amber $9 20; Morning Glory red winter, $9.

GRAIN—Below will be found the receipts of corn, wheat and oats, since our last report:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Barley, sacks	351	Oats, sacks 1,497
Corn, sacks	530	Bbl
Wheat, bushels	1,000	

The demand for corn from country millers is heavy, which has the effect of causing prices to rule firm and to tend upwards. There are some few samples of new wheat arriving, but not in sufficient quantity on which to base prices. There is little or no demand for spring wheat, which is about "played out" in this market. We are reported sales, by car load, of prime white, at 1 42½ per bush. Some lots extra choice were disp osed of at $1 90 ₱ bush, while a car sale white at 1 44@45 was mixed at 41c. Corn—Yellow, shelled, 43c; mixed, 42c; white nominally 45c. Barley nominal.

HORSES—Prices: The entire advance and firm in price at 6s at 6c; 70s 35s45c; 60s 15s30c. The demand for 7lb is fair.

HAY—Baled on the wharf $25, $26@30 per ton.

HIDES—Sales at 9½@10c per ton for No. 1; No 2 $9 per ton.

LARD OIL—We quote: Extra No. 1 70@75c; No 2 60c.

LIME—Easton $1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland white $2 00; marble $2 25.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 00@1 00; seconds $1 00; mixed do; shorts $1 15; mixed corn and oats $1 80; chopped corn $1 40; boiled corn meal $1.

POULTRY—Spring chickens by the coop 50@60c ₱ pair as to size and grade.

POTATOES—Sales prime new at $2 75@3 00 per barrel.

PEA NUTS—We note sales at 8½c.

RAGS—Regular sales at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

SEED—Flaxseed is held at $2 00 per bushel.

SALT—Car lots $1 85; store $2 00 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—Is inactive; 7½@8c.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, in a jobbing way, ₱ bbl 12½@15c; ₱ gallon.

WHISKY—Highwines are in fair demand and held at 92c ₱ gallon.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 18.—American pig.—The weather has been too warm to admit of the furnaces running on No. 1 iron, so that it is extremely scarce, and little if any can be obtained at any price. The production of pig iron in this country has increased materially within the past few years, but the legitimate consumptive demand has advanced in a far greater proportion than the production. The inquiry is good from manufacturers, and many cases of No. 1 and Scotch iron are being used in place of No. 1, but quite a reduction on these brands do not pay sake of the soft, pliable nature of No. 1. No. 1 and forge iron are more plenty, the furnaces running freely, and considerable is coming to this market to bear on any important transactions. We quote at the close: Pigs 2 for No. 1, nominally, though there are rumors in the market of a small lot having been sold at favorable hands at 30 cents; No. 2, $26@; and gray forge, $24.

Scotch pig.—There is only a moderate inquiry for Scotch iron, but holders are very firm in their views, being continually strengthened by favorable advices from all quarters, and the latter part of the week's arrival, about 400 tons Glengarnock have been sold to store and on shipboard, taking the entire lot at Glengarnock at a low's, even this price will not cover cost and charges. Other brands are quiet and without particularly new features of importance. We quote at the close, Glengarnock, $30; Eglinton, $30@; Gartsherrie, $30; Coltness, $30, and Carbonville, $30@.

Following are the prices of Scotch pig iron in Liverpool, as reported by Messrs. John E. Swan & Sons, under date of June 28th:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 4
Gartsherrie	120s	118s	....
Coltness	131s	119s	....
Langloan	119s	118s	64 110s
Eglinton	119s	108s	....
Summerlee	120s	108s	....
Shotts	130s	120s	110s
Siemens, Breadermuir	125s	115s	....
Carnbroe	120s	109s	110s
Wishaw	....	....	....
Monkland	118s	110s	....
Chapelhall	120s	110s	....
Calder	118s	110s	....
Quarter—Clyde	125s	110s	110s

Glasgow warrants 3-5, 75s; 1-2 5, No 3, g. m. b., 106s 6d.

—I on Ship.

Ports. Glasgow, 1s ₱ ton, extra.
Ports. Leith, 6d ₱ ton, extra.

WEST COAST BRANDS—P. O. B. ARDROSSAN.

Glengarnock	122s 6d	109s	....
Ardeer	....	....	....
Eglinton	....	....	....
Dalry	Brand'd Eg.	114s	107s 114s
Redrick	....	....	....
Dalmellington	112s	105s	105s

—I on Ship.

BOSTON.

July 20.—The recent advices from England, reporting additional advances in that market, are attracting considerable attention, and holders are less desirous of selling supplies, even at quotations. But buyers are the same—cautious, and unwilling to buy at the rates. Whether this policy is a good one is debatable, and time will show the ultimate position of the market we have been examining to a considerable at the commencement of the year.

The experience of 1871 settles with it a lesson that is infinite. At the commencement of the year our iron was as low as $30@31 in Eng and, at which time it was selling here at $60@70. In July bar iron was quoted in the English markets at £10 10s, and here at $110@115. In the autumn extra brands at $125@127. It can be at once seen that prices are not unlikely to rule here in proportion to the scale of advance abroad, and present supplies cannot be replaced at quotations.

When we look at pig iron the situation is more cheerful. In January the quotation of Eglinton was £4 16s in England, and $36 ₱ ton here. Latest advices from England report Eglinton selling at £5 5s, while here we quote at $52 ₱ ton, for small lots, and $50 for good round lots.

Bar iron is particularly low according to the January figures, and it is questionable if it can long remain at present quotations without a decline abroad which is out of the question. The labor agitation has been of a most influential character in producing advances, and the high cost of labor and coal in England promises to produce a serious interruption to England's trade in bar iron. We shall look for an advance here to correspond to the additional cost of importation.

Scotch pig is held very firmly, and holders are confident that it will bring higher rates before sold. Small lots from store sell at $52 per ton; large are at $50 per ton. Below the present wood seas on it are asking $60. The rates for American pig continue very firm, and prices are unchanged at shipping ports. We quote as follows: Lake shipping for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $20, and good No. 1 at $22 per ton. Anthracite shipping brands at $19@21. Ralls are steady at $58@61 50 per ton.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

July 20.—The market for Scotch pig is dull. Importers, in the absence of any quotations on the other side, as a rule are not willing to make any further concessions on what has already been made a considerable reduction in prices. A lot of 180 tons Gartsherrie is reported sold at $52 50, for August delivery, but the seller has refused to confirm the order, and this brand is now held at $53 and upwards. We quote Eglinton $49, Dalmellington $49@50, Gartsherrie $52@53, and Coltness $56; but in the absence of any demand, these rates are nominal. Lake ports would be dull and very firm and scarce, and no large quantity can be had. A few small lots have been taken at about our figures, but the general inquiry is for large lots, not bought up and resold in small jobbing lots at $50, with no one wanting to buy. We quote Hinkle at about $53@54. No. 2 is nominally, but without sales within the past few days, and the legitimate consumptive demand has reduced in a far greater proportion than the production. The inquiry is good from manufacturers, and many cases of No. 1 and Scotch iron are being used in place of No. 1, but quite a reduction on these brands do not pay sake of the soft, pliable nature of No. 1. No. 1 and forge iron are more plenty, the furnaces running freely, and considerable is coming to this market to bear on any important transactions. We quote at the close: Pigs 2 for No. 1, nominally, though there are rumors in the market of a small lot having been sold at favorable hands at 30 cents; No. 2, $26@; and gray forge, $24.

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The experience of 1871 settles with it a lesson that is infinite. At the commencement of the year bar iron was as low as $30@31 in England

THE VERY LATEST.

WORLD'S PRISON CONGRESS.

Interesting Discussion Concerning Industrial Schools.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The London *Times* of the 11th inst., in its report of the proceedings of the International Prison Congress of the day previous, has the following:

Rev. Mr. Brace read a paper on the operation of Industrial Schools in New York. He explained the management of the schools, and stated that after children had been instructed in the schools employment was readily found for them. The particular institution of which he spoke had sent out 2,200 children to honest employment in families in the West, converting the children to the ranks of industry, and rescuing them from the ranks of viciousness, idleness and crime.

Mr. Howe, of Ohio, made an interesting statement, describing the treatment of boys in a reformatory and industrial institution in that State. Kindly and trusting treatment had the happiest effects, and he especially remarked on the powerful influence of giving boys gardens to cultivate.

Sir P. Buxton, M. P., after referring to Mr. Brace's speech, said he desired to ask some questions. He understood that the time during which the children were retained in the New York institution was about six months, a term which was much shorter than that during which children were detained in English institutions, the term in this country being seldom less than twelve or eighteen months. If this information as to six months was correct, he desired to know if the shorter time of detention was owing to circumstances of American population rendering it easier than in this country to place a child out.

The chairman said Buxton had correctly understood the operation of the industrial school system in New York, and he stated that children there were not criminal but merely neglected children, and it was not held necessary to keep the children long in school. It was peculiarly favorable to the institution that in the West there were great demands for youthful labor. The homes there were not luxurious, but though plain, there were no better homes in the world, and children grew up into the useful yeomen class of the land. (Cheers.)

Mr. Foote, of Ohio, spoke in explanation of the satisfactory progress of reformatory and industrial school work in America. He also paid the highest tribute to the labors of an Englishman, Robert Waterton, in America, and declared, amid applause from his American brethren, that Waterton had done more for the poor in America than Peabody had done for the English poor. Mr. Hendrickson, of Wisconsin, and Sir John Bowring and others also addressed the meeting.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In a saloon row at Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday night, August Rude was shot and instantly killed by John A. Beach.

Arent Hertzberg committed suicide at St. Louis, yesterday, by shooting himself in a garret.

Wm. McCabe was shot and killed yesterday at Marshall, Ill., by Patrick Madigan, whom he was trying to arrest for drunkenness.

Last Saturday Jeannette Pierson, a woman of questionable character, living in Terre Haute, Ind., struck and killed Edward Bolton with a rolling pin.

Wm. Reaves was struck on the head and his skull fractured with an iron weight thrown by Frank Terral, yesterday, in Terre Haute, Ind., and will probably die.

A young lady was foully outraged in Terre Haute, Ind., on Saturday night, by an unknown villain.

At a meeting in Philadelphia, Saturday, $2,000 was raised for the excursions for poor children.

The body of an unknown man was found suspended from a tree near East St. Louis, on Saturday.

Twelve thousand people attended the New York State camp meeting at Round Lake, Saratoga county, yesterday.

Gen. Wilson and Lieut. Fred. Grant arrived at New York, from Europe, yesterday.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 11, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
St. Paul	....	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	....	0	0	0	0
Omaha	12.7	0	2	0	0
Davenport	....	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	....	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	4.6	0	0	0	9
Cairo, Ills	19.4	0	0	0	7
St. Louis, Mo	16.3	0	0	0	9
Pittsburgh, Pa	3.0	0	1	0	5
Cincinnati, Ohio	12.7	2	2	0	0
Louisville, Ky	8.6	0	0	0	4
Memphis, Tenn	19.10	1	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	....	0	0	0	2
Shreveport, La	....	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	3.3	3	3	0	7
New Orleans, La	....	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE.

Its Introduction Upon English Railways.

The Westinghouse Atmospheric Brake, so well known upon the principal railways of this country, and so familiar to the citizens of Pittsburgh, where the brake is manufactured, has been introduced into England, and is now being introduced on the London and Northwestern and the Caledonian railways, as we learn from a late number of *Engineering*, a London periodical, in which the Air brake is fully described and elegantly illustrated. Mr. George Westinghouse, Jr., the proprietor, has been in England for nearly a year, and notwithstanding the numerous difficulties which American inventors encounter in introducing their inventions abroad, has succeeded in demonstrating the utility of the brake, in so far as to be permitted to make experimental tests. Having accomplished this, and overcome the mechanical difficulties consequent upon a difference in the construction of English as compared with American cars, he may be said to have succeeded in getting a firm foothold on that other side of the Atlantic. Judging from his success in this country, that would be the result—his principal difficulty here being to get an opportunity to make experimental tests. The brake is now in use on over twenty-thousand miles of railway in this country, having been applied to twelve hundred locomotives and four thousand cars. Its introduction upon all the principal railways of England, will no doubt only be a question of time. Mr. Westinghouse and the company which he represents, are to be congratulated upon the steady progress they are making.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SENTENCES IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Sterret on Saturday imposed sentences as follows:

John Klepner, for selling liquor on Sunday, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, five of which is to be paid to Officer Palmer.

John McRoberts, convicted of larceny by bailee, was sentenced to the work house for sixty days.

John Wheeler, convicted of burglary, was sent to the work house for two years.

John Frienfrock, convicted of passing a fraudulent check on the Bank of Industry, was sentenced to the work house for two years.

Wm. H. Corless was fined ten dollars and costs for committing an assault and battery upon Francis McCarthy.

John Myers, for selling liquor on Sunday, Wm. Rush prosecutor, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Patrick Devlin, who was charged with seduction, Margaret Vaughan, prosecutrix, was released, a *nolle pros.* having been allowed.

John Dengler, convicted of committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Peter Cler, was sentenced to the Workhouse for ninety days and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars. Lenhart Maurer, who was implicated in the same affair, and convicted of simple assault, was sentenced to the Workhouse for sixty days and to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

Samuel McElvaney, for committing an assault and battery upon Wm. Smith, was ordered to pay the costs.

A number of surety cases were disposed of, after which court adjourned.

BREAD.

Light Loaves, Twists and Rolls.

The bakers are an indispensable class in every large community, and those of Pittsburgh are perhaps as straight-forward and honest in their dealings as can be found anywhere. But there are tricks in every trade, and black sheep will make their appearance in almost every flock. Complaints are made that some of our bakers are cutting down in the weight of their loaves, and thus defrauding their customers. On page 216, City Digest, is the following:

"All bread sold within the city shall be sold by weight, as follows, viz: every "loaf" shall weigh two pounds avoirdupois; every "twist" shall weigh two pounds avoirdupois; and every "roll" shall weigh one pound avoirdupois; and every baker or other person selling or offering for sale, any loaf, twist or roll of bread, of less weight than is prescribed by this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for this offense."

It thus appears that it is the duty of the Mayor and his police to see that the bakers do not impose upon the public by selling light loaves, twists and rolls and to punish those who do. Let a weighing committee go round and test samples of the loaves in the various bakeries, and ascertain who it is that manufactures *light* bread.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Second Ward Aroused—Grant Club Organized — Resolutions, Speeches, &c.—Greeley Meeting in the Eleventh Ward—The Democratic Primaries.

On Saturday evening there was a meeting held by the Republicans of the Second ward, for the purpose of organizing a Grant Club. About sixty persons were present. Col. J. S. M. Young was elected temporary chairman. An organization being effected, Mr. James Black moved the appointment of a special committee to place in nomination permanent officers and committees. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Black, Louis Hager and John U. Gill were appointed.

During the absence of the committee Gen. J. B. Sweitzer was called on for a speech, and responded in an eloquent manner. He was glad to see so many persons present at the meeting and had no doubts but that success would crown the efforts of those interested in the formation of the Second Ward Grant Club. The campaign promised to be an exciting and interesting one, and it would require vigilance and organization and all the forces at the front, that the opposition might be taught that the Republicans of the Second ward were alive to the powerful influence of giving boys gardens to cultivate.

Mr. H. H. McCormick was next called for. He did not intend to make a speech. If it was to the interest of the nation to elect General Grant in 1868, it was doubly so now. If Greeley was elected, he feared the Southern rebels would try to control him, and failing in that, they would work him out and get Brown in, and in the Missourian the rebels would have a willing tool. One Democratic measure after another would be urged. In the event of the Democracy getting a majority in Congress on Saturday morning, and exactly half a hundred yesterday morning.

HENRY HARTSON was thrown from a buggy near Allentown yesterday and broke an arm. Dr. Oliver attended the injured man.

J. SCOTT WARD, Esq., of Joseph Horne & Co., is confined to his residence in Allegheny, with a severe attack of intermittent fever.

MANAGER SELLERS is making extensive improvements in the Fifth Avenue Opera House previous to opening for the fall season.

FOURTH, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh avenues were thoroughly washed by the heavy rain which fell about six o'clock last evening.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, at the corner of Grant street and Webster avenue, will remain closed until the first Sunday in September.

ON Saturday Joseph Blasharkey charged Charles Olsh with the larceny of sixteen dollars from his house in Clearfield county. Warrant issued.

A MAN named John Rotruck, an employee at the Atlas Works, has been missing since last Wednesday. His friends are anxious to learn his whereabouts.

A DRUNKEN man fell on Seventh avenue on Saturday as he was attempting to board a street car. He had an arm severely injured by a wheel passing over it.

THERE will be a trot at Oakland park tomorrow. It promises to be interesting as Annie Collins, Annie Watson and a couple of eastern horses are entered.

SOME vandal, yesterday, cut the bark from one of the trees in the Second ward park. Officer Kruter would be obliged if the individual would hand him his card.

THE members of Fort Pitt Lodge, Knights of Pythias, presented P. C., J. C. Brenelly, with a very handsome gold headed cane as a token of their respect for the recipient.

THE season for "John Jones" to announce through the papers that his name was used without authority at the meeting of the Forteth ward Invincibles, is at hand.

THE heavy rains of yesterday washed a large amount of dirt on the tracks of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railway, South Side. The cars were detained for some time.

THE old Mount Washington school house property was to have been knocked down to the highest bidder on Saturday, but the auctioneer failed to put in an appearance.

IT turns out that the bill which Mr. P. Schildecker attempted to collect from Dr. McMeal was not that gentleman's debt. The party who owed the bill has settled it.

ON Saturday morning a young man named Henderson Baird died from the effects of a kick from a mule, received on the previous day, in a coal mine at Braddock's Fields.

PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN was assessed twenty-five dollars and costs yesterday for disorderly conduct. Patrick did not pay the fine, but was sent up to Claremont, there to remain a week.

DURING the absence of the Superintendent of the Oakland Passenger Railway Company, on Friday evening, the money of the office and stole $400 in cash, and a check for $480. No clue.

A FIGHT occurred in West Pittsburgh on Saturday night, during which a man named Michael McWilliams received the mark of a pop bottle on his cranium. There were no arrests.

THE Rev. Joseph Marks, a Catholic priest, was driving down Monastery hill in a buck wagon on Saturday afternoon when the horse ran away. Mr. Marks was thrown from the vehicle and severely injured.

THE practice of racing funeral processions is one that should be discontinued. No greater disrespect can be given the deceased than for the hearse and carriages rattled "over the cobblestones" at race-horse speed. "Reform it altogether."

A BLIND man named Michael McCullough was conveyed to the Allegheny Mayor's office last evening, delivered over by Mr. Reis, who had been wandering several days. He is in destitute circumstances, and has no friends residing in this locality.

THE order for furnishing the hardware for the new Allegheny Poor House, has been awarded to Mr. John P. Dean. This contract includes all the hardware needed in the building. The contract for lightning rods was awarded to C. Raeder.

OFFICER WIER, of Mayor Callow's police, arrived on Saturday evening from Maryland with his prisoner, John Pearson, a colored man, against whom an information for adultery had been preferred by Jackson Blue. He will have a hearing this evening.

JUSTICE SCHMOLZE, of Ormsby borough, on Saturday fined James Regan five dollars for disorderly conduct, on oath of Thomas Nicholson. Regan then made an information against Nicholson, charging him with surety of the peace. He gave bail for court.

WILLIAM ZEHNDER, meat inspector of Allegheny city, condemned on Saturday one lot of meat on Spring Garden avenue, belonging to John Fisher; also, a lot of vegetables on Main street, belonging to two grocers, and a lot in the market, the property of Mrs. Barns.

ON Saturday evening there was a four-oared race on the Allegheny course between the Clipper and White boat clubs. The Clipper boys won in 12:20, distance two miles, the White club coming in half a minute behind, but rowing manfully. The victors carried off a purse of $200.

GEORGE ALLEN was before Mayor Callow on Saturday, having been arrested in the act of stealing a bottle of whisky from the liquor store of Philip Wagner, on Beaver avenue. As Wagner refused to prosecute the thief for larceny, he was committed to the workhouse for ninety days.

THE Mayor and Chief of Police maintain that the two children who eat the sausage in the Sixth ward, obtained their meat in the Fifth avenue market and not on the floor of Mr. McGinty's grocery, and that they were only sickened by eating too much of the "fruit."

MESSRS. JAMES GRAHAM, James Ritchie and Joseph Craig have been appointed viewers, by Judge Sterrett, in the matter of the appeal of Mrs. G. Taphan, from the report of viewers on the opening of an alley in the rear of S. Drum's property, in the Second ward, Allegheny.

A WARRANT was issued by Alderman McMasters on Saturday for the arrest of Henderson Weise, charged on the oath of James McDonald with false pretenses in giving him a check on the Workingmen's Savings bank of Allegheny for $81 90, which check proved to be valueless.

THE Second Ward is once more a unit. All the little differences that existed between the Republicans at, and before, the recent delegate elections, have been "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," and all the factions united in support of the entire Republican National and State tickets. This is as it should be.

BEFORE Squire Schmolze, of Ormsby, Thos. Butler prosecutor, Patrick Hughes for keeping and maintaining a public nuisance. Then Hughes prosecutes Butler for surety of the peace. To get even Butler makes another information against Hughes for assault and battery. The parties were held in bail to appear in court in all these cases.

ON Saturday Captain Thomas F. Hughes made an information before Alderman O'Donnell against officer Charles Kane, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. The officer in turn, charged Hughes with assault and battery, alleging that defendant kicked him in the face. Bail for hearings was given in each case.

A LAD named John Kessel was before Alderman Hoerr, of Birmingham, on Saturday, charged with disorderly conduct at the mill of Dilworth, Lynch & Co., Birmingham. The lad was discharged from the mill for general "cussedness," and then undertook to stone his successor. He was fined five dollars and costs.

MR. JOHN H. MILLER, General Passenger Agent in the East of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and General Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, died at Philadelphia at four o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Miller was formerly ticket agent of the Railroad Company in this city and had his residence here. He was well known and had many friends in this community.

A RESIDENT of St. Clairsville, O., went to Philadelphia and registered himself as C. D. Smith, of Pittsburgh. He died at the hotel of dropsy of the heart. At an inquest it was discovered that his name was Allison Reed, and that he lived in St. Clairsville. Deceased had some trouble with his wife, and left her, and it is supposed that he changed his name in order to prevent her from finding him.

THE committee of citizens appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the band of the French Garde Republicane will meet at the office of Joseph M. Gazzam, at 2:30 P. M. this, Monday afternoon. As business of importance is to be considered, the gentlemen on the citizens committee, as well as all interested in giving the organization a hearty welcome, should be promptly in attendance.

ON Saturday morning a woman called on an attorney on Grant street to see if a certain piece of land coming to her had been duly secured. The attorney said that it had not all been fixed up yet, but would be in a few days. This did not suit the client, and drawing a revolver she was about to facilitate matters by shooting the attorney. He seized the weapon just in time, and sent for a policeman. Before the latter arrived the woman made her escape from the office.

ON Saturday evening a fight occurred between two men in McClure township, just beyond the Allegheny city line, at Wood's Run. During the progress of the fight one of the men threw a boulder, which struck the other party on the leg below the knee, breaking it. Officer Merriman, of Mayor Callow's police, was on hand, but did not effect an arrest, believing that, as the fight occurred outside of the city limits, he had no authority over the matter.

MRS SCHAFFER, residing at Beck's run, undertook the hazardous task of hurrying up the breakfast, Friday morning, by pouring into the cooking stove some carbon oil from a can. Of course the usual result followed. The flame flashed up the stream of oil and seized upon the can, and the woman was badly burned about the face, breast and shoulders. Her husband had his hands burned in tearing off the burning clothing from her person. When will people learn not to risk their lives in this way. Oil must be used to assist in making fires—and it is very convenient for that purpose—let a small quantity first be poured into a separate vessel, and the can put away, and then there will be no danger.

MR. E. A. LAPPE, the party who was reported in the *Evening Leader* as having eloped with a young lady, entered a suit for libel on Saturday, before Alderman McMasters against the proprietors of the paper—Messrs. John W. Pittock, Robert P. Nevin, John I. Nevin and E. H. Nevin. The young lady referred to had instituted a similar suit a few days ago. Mr. Lappe states that he was absent on business. The accused waived a hearing, and entered bail in the sum of $2,000 each for the next term of court.

A MAN named Michael Graham had a hearing before Mayor Callow, on Saturday evening, for attempting to tap the till in the American House on Beaver avenue. He entered the saloon on Friday night, and while the attention of Samuel French, the proprietor, was diverted, he leaned over the counter, opened the money drawer and made a grab for the fractional currency, but succeeded in getting only twenty-five cents. While in the act of repeating the operation he was discovered, and conveyed to the Mayor's office. After the hearing he went bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for court.

THE severe storm which prevailed last evening did considerable damage in Allegheny. The sewer which runs from Eberhardt's brewery on Troy Hill and connects with the Spring Garden avenue sewer bursted, and some fifty feet of the sewer was horribly torn. The cellars in the vicinity were flooded in consequence. The gardens of Philip Gerst and a number of other parties living on the south side of Troy Hill toward Spring Garden avenue, just above the basin, were totally ruined by the rush of water and a large quantity of soil floating down the hill. The cellars on Ohio street between East and Chestnut streets were flooded, as were also those in a number of other streets in the lower parts of the city.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Meeting on Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon the Board of Health met in regular session in their rooms, new City Hall.

The following members were present: Messrs. House, Hays, Edwards, Gilmore, Fleming, Albeitz, and Arthurs, with Dr. McCandless in the chair.

Secretary Albeitz read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

A committee of citizens of the Sixth Ward was received and presented a petition and remonstrance against the proposed erection of a city hospital in that district. The papers were received and filed.

J. K. Smith, of Logan street, asked for the remission of a fine that had been imposed on him for maintaining a nuisance. The fine was not remitted.

The time for night-soilers was fixed as follows: For all that territory of which Wylie street and Fifth avenue above Grant is the natural outlet, down Grant street to Fifth avenue, down First to Market, down Market to Water, and thence to the dumping ground. For the balance of the city, to Liberty street and Duquesne way by the shortest route to the dumping ground.

The health officer was instructed to proceed against C. Wetzell, of 960 Penn street, for violating the ordinance prohibiting the throwing of garbage upon the public streets. On motion adjourned.

A Steer on a Rampage.

On Saturday evening about six o'clock a steer strayed from the drove yards in the Second ward, Allegheny, and proceeded quietly to Allegheny avenue, and down the avenue to Rebecca street. By this time a large crowd had collected, and many indiscreetly commenced throwing stones at the animal. This enraged it, when it ran down the street at a rapid gait, scattering the crowd in all directions, many of whom narrowly escaped being injured. When the animal reached the corner of Rebecca and Chartiers streets, a boy named Gibson, who was carrying a basket of potatoes, attempted to head it off, but the animal ran against him throwing him over. The basket however received the force of the blow, and the boy escaped serious injury. Before the animal had proceeded far in Chartiers street it darted after a man, but he jumped over a fence into a garden and thus escaped. The steer again commenced walking along quietly, but the owner not having arrived, a number of simple-minded men and boys again hurled stones at it, when it darted off rapidly. At the corner of Beaver avenue and Washington street, another man was knocked down and trampled upon, but, singular to relate, was only slightly injured. At the corner of Market and Juniata streets, the steer gave another party a warm reception. A child about four years of age was also horribly and received an ugly gash on the forehead. The steer, by this time, had become so excited, and the crowd so large, that it was feared damage would be injured. To prevent this, a number of parties fired at the animal, but none of the shots had the effect of stopping it. Some of the shots were fired recklessly, and many in the crowd heard balls whizzing past them in close proximity. At last the steer received the fatal shot, and it was decided that the drover take it to the stables. A man named James Patton was arrested for reckless shooting, and entered bail for a hearing to-morrow.

The Night Soilers' Route.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held on Saturday, a resolution was passed requiring the night soilers having business in that part of the city known as the hill district, and also the district below Fifth avenue, to drive to the Point from the corner of Wylie street and Grant avenue, via the latter thoroughfare and First avenue. What particular spite the Board has against the people residing on Grant and First avenues, is not apparent. The great, lumbering carts make more noise than a respectable clap of thunder; so much, indeed, that the people residing on the thoroughfares named cannot sleep in the front rooms of their houses. Would it not be much more "the p-in," if, at its next meeting, the Board would direct the scavengers to drive down Fifth avenue to Wood street, along Wood to Water, and thence to the dumping ground? If this route were adopted the vehicles would pass over the Nicholson pavement a great part of the way, thus deadening the distressful rattle, and also pass over thoroughfares where there are few if any residents, the streets named being devoted principally to business houses. Will the Board take the suggestion into consideration?

A Suspicious Character.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, officer Atkinson noticed a colored man enter the office of Dr. Herron, on Federal street, Allegheny, and suspecting his motives, watched his movements. He had no sooner entered the building than he commenced inspecting closely the premises. The officer soon became convinced of his intentions, and attempted to arrest him, but he darted out of the building and up Federal street, the officer following in close pursuit. The colored man being in his bare feet, and only lightly clad, had the advantage over the officer and gained on him for a few squares. The officer, nothing daunted, kept on his course, and after a chase of nearly a mile arrested him near Pleasant Valley. When brought to the lock-up he gave his name as William Deacon, and stated that he had been employed by Thomas Vincent to search forty-four dollars was found in his possession. As it is suspected he is a professional thief, the circumstances of the arrest and a description of the prisoner was forwarded the Chief of Police of that city.

Brakeman Killed.

John Miller, a brakeman on the Leetsdale accommodation train, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, met with an accident on Friday night, at Sewickley, which resulted fatally next morning. At the time of the accident he was in the act of coupling his train to an empty passenger car, which had been left standing on the siding when the train was prematurely backed, and he was caught by the "bumper" and crushed in a frightful manner. He was removed into the room of a family living in the depot building, and Drs. Murray and Hall and Dr. Smith, of Leetsdale, was by the reach of medical skill, and died at six o'clock Saturday morning. The remains were removed by the station on Federal street, Allegheny, where an inquest was held by Alderman Bailee, and a verdict of accidental death returned. The remains were taken to Mt. Johnston, where they will be interred. The deceased was thirty-five years of age and leaves a family.

A Long Delayed Arrest.

Chief Clark, of Allegheny, left for Wauchita, Kansas, on Saturday morning, to bring to this city Samuel Teets, who has been a fugitive from justice for several months. Several indictments for barratry, perjury, blackmailing, &c., were found against him at the recent term of the Criminal court, and he was placed under bail to appear for trial. Some weeks before the term opened he disappeared, and when the cases were called his bail was forfeited. Since that time the surety has been committing in his efforts to discover his whereabouts, and a few days since ascertained that the fugitive was quietly sojourning in Wauchita, Kansas. The authorities were requested to arrest him, and in accordance with that request he is now in custody at that place. The disappearance of Teets, as may be remembered, was what led to the Lynch-Hatfield homicide according to the statement of Mrs. Teets.

Killed in a Coal Mine.

On Saturday, about noon, a miner named John Harris was at work in what is known as the Brownstown pit, when a large piece of slate fell on him, killing him almost instantly. The fall of the fatal "horseback" attracted the attention of the other miners employed in the pit and they immediately went to his rescue. They finally successful in recovering his dead body, death having been instantaneous. Acting Coroner Butler held an inquest when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a young man greatly beloved by his companions and his sudden death has carried great sorrow among his acquaintances.

Important Race.

In sporting circles it was authoritatively stated last evening that at an early day the Pittsburgh mare, Annie Watson, would run against the Titusville mare, Bella Patterson, for a purse of $10,000. This is a very large stake, and the performance will no doubt prove a thorough success.

MILLVALE BOROUGH.

The Election Muddle—A Mandamus.

There has been some unhappiness and discord engendered among the good people of Millvale borough, consequent upon the muddle in which, by too much legislation, they have become involved concerning the election of municipal officers. The case is thus stated:

The members of Councils and Burgess, were elected in October, 1870, under the general election law, but this law was repealed, and in 1871 the election was held under the provisions of the charter of the borough, which fixed the day of election on the first Wednesday of May. Previous to the election, however, the law of East Birmingham which designated the third Friday of May, as the day for holding the elections, was extended to Millvale borough; but this fact was not known until after the election had taken place. In consequence of the mistake the new members of Council and the Burgess could not assume the offices, and the old members held over. Some time since the members of Council all resigned, but the Burgess, T. J. Munden, refused to follow their example. He issued a proclamation for the election of six members of Councils, but declined to call for the election of a Burgess.

This course did not meet the approval of some of the residents of the borough, and on Saturday morning Mr. J. L. Williams, through the attorney, C. Fetterman, Esq., applied in the Court of Common Pleas, for a writ of mandamus directed to Burgess Munden, requiring him to show cause why he should not be commanded to issue a precept for the election of a Burgess. The Court granted a rule on respondent to show cause why the writ should not issue, and made it returnable next Saturday morning.

Departed Knights.

Yesterday morning a delegation of Knights of Pythias, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Barker, J. L. Lloyd, Joseph Washington, Jno. McHenry, O. P. Blair, J. C. Brenelly, J. J. Davis, J. Schwarm and Louis Kuhnleser, left this city for Wilkesbarre for the purpose of attending the session of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias which will be inaugurated to-morrow. Other delegations left yesterday for the same purpose.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Perry Davis' Vegetable Elixir of Calcasaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

A Card.

Having disposed of my interest in the Singer sewing machine agency, I have accepted the general agency for the celebrated "Light Running Domestic." I will remain in that city at my old stand, No. 24 Sixth street, lately fitted up for the Singer agency. All the employees of the late firm of Straw & Morton the Singer agents, will remain without exception.

The Domestic is a recent improvement on the Singer, resembling it in many respects. It has fifty-two new pieces, and runs one-half lighter one-half swifter. All the wearing parts are made of hardened steel with burnished bearings. To my friends and the public generally I extend a cordial invitation to call and examine the superior merits of the Domestic. Respectfully,

HOWARD MORTON.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.

"Prem no Ceasing Warranting Policy."

Issued only by the United States Life Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Office, No. 45 Market Street. Zenas M. Swift, General Agent.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

Persons Wanting

One of the finest locations for a suburban residence at Sewickley, can now buy the best ten acre lot ever offered for sale there, planted with the best of fruit and ornamental trees, adjoining Mrs. Jones's residence at Quaker Valley Station. Inquire of C. Beringer, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. MWF

Fifty Thousand Dollars

To loan on first class mortgages, from $5,000 to $15,000 each, at a low rate of interest. C. Beringer, No. 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. MWF

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

DIED.

JONES, Sunday, July 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M. DAVID J. JONES, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Mount Albion, Eighteenth ward, on TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will leave Mansion House, Boiler street, at 9:30 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KNORR—Mrs. ANTOINE KNORR, suddenly, on Saturday, July 20th, of apoplexy.

Funeral from the residence of her son, No. 1,009 Penn avenue, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 22d, at 2 o'clock.

DARRAGH, July 21st, ROBERT DARRAGH, in his thirty-seventh year. In his residence in Birdsboro', Beaver county, Pa.

Funeral on the 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.
RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,337,189 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, $8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $2 to $8 25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material, Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.

☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

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Pause and consider whether it is better for your present trouble and future health to use the SAMARITAN'S BALSAM, or spend your money in Vinegar Bitters, which drug is a sure tell-tale, having a horrid taste and still more di gusting smell. The grand and most important point of the difference between the cures in the short time of from two to four days, besides being pleasant to take, having no smell or unpleasant taste and can be used without the knowledge of the most intimate acquaintance. The Gift is the only known remedy that can be depended on.

Sale packages $2; female $3. Sent by mail to any address.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent.

ALEX. CARSON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines,
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
360 LIBERTY STREET,
ONE BLOCK BELOW THE UNION DEPOT.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
A large stock of fine Old Whiskies on and

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA

REDUCTION IN TEA AND COFFEE—
S. Hall offers Green and Black Tea, 60 bags Java Coffee; 30 bags Rio Coffee, bought in bond and now selling free of duty at a reduction on former prices of 10 to 2c. cents on Teas, and 3 cents on Coffee of all grades. Our stock of Teas is all New Crop, and comprises some of the finest chops in the market. Rio and Java Coffee, very choice, green and roasted, wholesale and retail, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard and
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
623 Wood street.

WHEAT—
A FEW CARS
CHOICE WHEAT,
To arrive. For sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
333 LIBERTY STREET

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS.
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,
Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
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NEW POTATOES DAILY.
CABBAGE Daily.
RASPBERRIES Daily.
Other Fruits, Berries and Vegetables in season.
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Rolled Oats, Dried Fruits, Seeds, Grain, &c.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
365 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

The French Band

The Band

OF THE

GARDE REPUBLICAINE.

The Managers have the honor of announcing that in response to the urgent solicitations of the most prominent citizens, President Tilden and the French Government have been pleased to grant their special permission to

THE BAND

OF

The Garde Republicaine de Paris,

To visit Pittsburgh and give

ONE GRAND CONCERT,

For the Benefit of the French Benevolent Society.

The Band consists of FIFTY-FIVE PERFORMERS, under the conductorship of

M. PAULUS,

And is considered by the greatest musical critics to be the finest musical organization in existence. It includes the following eminent artists: M. Maury (leader), Solo Alto; M. Elie, Solo Flutist; M. Lignier, Solo Cornetist; M. Bonjo, Hautboy; M. Beckman, Solo Clarionet; M. Hanchin, Solo Flutist; M. Cambray, Saxaphone; M. Lhenne, Solo Clarionet; M. Hovesjan, Slovak's range, and Eugene, greatest Cornet Soloist. Also a Sylvestre. To add variety to the attraction, the following artists will give

VOCAL SELECTIONS,

In conjunction with the Band: Miss ANNIE GOODALL, Soprano; Mr. EDWARD SCHULTZ, Tenor; Sig. FAZ INI, Basso; Asr. J. B. FLAGLER, Pianist. The Concert will take place as follows:

Pittsburgh Opera House

Doors Open at 7, to Commence at 8.

POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES:

Orchestra Chairs	$3 00
Orchestra Circle	2 00
Dress Circle	1 50
Gallery	75

No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats.

Tickets can be had at the BOX OFFICE. In order to secure the choice seats from spectators, no more than fifteen tickets will be sold to one person.

CARPETS.

MAY, 1872.

NEW CARPETS

SECOND ARRIVAL.

Finest Styles of the Season.

All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.

Tapestry and Body Brussels

In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON, VELVET, SOLID BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, And COMMON

CARPETS.

We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New styles and Patterns that can only be found at our house.

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I HAVE NOW IN STORE

ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OIL CLOTHS,

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ESTABLISHED 1808.

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